The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S.L. BOARDMAN, Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man. Knowledge by the Fireside .-- No. 7.

at least, two species of the horse have been discoverated in both North and South America. When America was first discozered, no species of the horse was known, but when introduced from Europe it increased with the greatest rapidity, so that now it is exceedingly abundant in the southwest part of this continent and in South America, where they run wild in immense herds.

The buildings consist of a college building fifty by one hundred feet; a boarding hall forty-three by

mense herds.

The fossil remains of the buffalo abound at the Big Bone Lick in Kentucky along with the remains of the mastedon. They evidently resort to that spot in search of salt. In all these remains, as well as that of the buffalo, the horns turn downward, and are not so long as those of the European species. One extinct species appears to have been larger than the buffalo. It is probable that they had qualities inferior to those of the European ox and not fitter for the wants of man, and so gave way to a higher development. The musk ox is remarkable for having a long fleece with which to pretect himself in the cold climate west of Hudson's Bay.

Among the more prominent of the ox tribe was the Urus which existed in Europe. Caesar describes him as being but little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant. It is considered the little inferior in size to the elephant in the little inferior in size to the elephant in the little inferior in size to the elephant in the little inferior in size to the elephant in the little inferior in size to the e

Unou which existed in Surope. Cancer describes him is a bring but like inferior in size the elephant is a bring but like inferior in size the elephant is a bring but like inferior in size the elephant is a bring but like inferior in size that an interest in the surround in the forest of I is found in the forest of I in the forest of I

wash the plaster on the walls previous to papering, mix some of the chloride of lime with soap-suds, and wash with it and wipe the walls dry. The same mix-may be found in the fact that some of the best agri-

Communications.

State Agricultural College of Michigan

MESSES. EDITORS :- Allow me to give you as correct an account as I am able to give, of the Agricultural College of Michigan, from data collected on a recent visit. This is the only really successful institution of the kind in the United States, and being of American The Ox Trive.

Perhaps no tribe of animals is more important to man than that of the ox, whether we regard him as an article of food, his hide for leather or for the labor which he is capable of performing for man. They have been found in some form or other as natives in the every continent except South America and Australia. The ox is found in a fossil state in the more recent provided by the kind in the United States, and being of American growth, and adapted to our modes of thought and our wounts, is perhaps more worthy of study than any European institution. The educational system of the State of Michigan is admitted to be the best in the country. The people of that State are required by law to sustain First Primary Schools, similar to our work; Second, Union Schools; Third, a University, and Fourth, an Agricultural College. Students in the very continent except South America and Australia.

The ox is found in a fossil state in the more recent any size is required to maintain a Union school where the higher English branches and the languages are pursued. Those that have finished their course at the pursued. Those that have finished their course at the Primary schools, are admitted to the Union schools, and graduates of the Union schools, and graduates of the Union schools that can pass the required examination, are admitted to the Union schools and graduates of the Union schools that can pass the required examination, are admitted to the Union schools and graduates of the Union schools that can pass the required examination, are admitted to the Union schools and graduates of the Union schools that can pass the required examination, are admitted to the Union schools and Agricultural College are, therefore, as much State institutions as the Primary school. The tract of land for the Agricultural Gociety in 1855. It contains six hundred and seventy-seven acres, and was then almost entirely covered with a heavy forest growth, one-third part of which was white oak. I took pains to measure one of these giant oaks which had been felled on the south part of the college farm, and the trunk used for fencing. The top of the stump was six feet across. Just below the limbs, about seventy feet from the ground, it was four feet in diameter. The tree, when standing, was about three miles east of the capitol.

Some buildings having been erected, and the insti-

te or it to have extend in Switzerland as late as the six- fice for six years. Two go out of office every other

wash with it and wipe the walls dry. The same mixture is good for washing furniture that needs cleansing. Wipe dry and varnish your furniture and you will have no further trouble. Every family should alm at having sweet smelling rooms.

EW we should be pleased to receive from our friend, S. C. M., of New Brunswick, whom some of our readers will remember as having furnished for the Famer, some few years since, some very interesting articles on the Natural History of the Trout, the communications which he suggests on the breeding of fish Having had better and more extended opportunities for observing the habits of fish than many others, his articles will be of special value.

Barderry Seed. We were not quite right in saying the Wallingford Community, offered to send this seed gratis, as this offer only extended to those who had received seed once, but had failed to raise any plants therefrom. They will furnish good, clean seed, is sufficient to raise plants enough for a hedge sixty rods long. Address Wallingford, Conn.

The some reason the reserve and distance formerly observable in the intercourse between the professors and adults of our old colleges, in not to be found here. It is a standing rule that President Abbott's between the students of our old colleges, in the students at their rooms, talk of the students of the students at their rooms, talk of the students at the students at their rooms, talk of the students at the students at the students at their rooms, talk of the students at the student of our old colleges, particularly as to general scholar-ship and literary taste. Men capable of judging who did witness the exercises, expressed themselves in the highest terms of satisfaction. A VISITOR.

For the Maine Parmer Farmers' Boys.

MESSES. EDITORS.—As no one takes up this subject will offer a few more sugestions.

There needs to be something done to make boys conented with their conditions as farmers. And the only way it can be done, is to make them feel that it is con-

around any village and you will see a class of idlers, almost invariably the offspring of the lowest families, and just outgrown the condition of street chore boys. And here they will stay, waiting for work that suits them, and being well contented with none at all, and refusing to work on a farm because it is not up to their standard—it is beneath their dignity. And farmers' boys occasionally get a glimpse of these village loafers, and, not being able to discern the difference between real worth and empty show, are in danger of being led into the belief that what they see here is the highest condition of man.

Mr. Wasson said in explanation, that he had obtained the statistics for the preparation of his paper from sources which he supposed to be reliable. The main point which he wished to impress by the report was that if a sufficient amount of fertilizers could be returned to the soil to take the place of the crops continually being taken off, we could maintain the fertility of our farms, and if we wished to increase their fertility, adjuncts must be used for the purpose.

Mr. Dana questioned the expediency of sounding the trumpet of alarm, that we are running down our farms every year, when we wish to keep our young

North Turner, Jan. 5th, 1867.

The Profit of Keeping Fowls.

The different views on this subject, and the varied experiences of persons who have kept fowls, as to the profit or loss, have been so widely different from each other, that it is still an unsettled point—some asserting that they will pay a net profit on each fowl, from two dollars and fifty cents to four dollars, others saying that every egg costs them six cents—that they destroy their gardens.

profit or loss, have been so widely different to each other, that is still an unsettled point each other, that it is still an unsettled point each fowl, from the dollars and fifty cents to four dollars, others asying that every egg costs them six cents—that they destroy their gardens, are a perfect nuisance, &c., &c. &c. Now, what is the explanation of this great difference in opinion, and what is the truth. Are fowly profitable to keep, or are they an expense? My opinion on the subject, and experience with them is: that rightly managed and cared for, they pay a large profit, otherwise, they are an expense; and the man who wishes to successful men in breeding atook of any kind? They are stosed who, in the first place, purchase the best of the kind, of either cattle, horses, asheep, swine or fowl, that can be obtained. In the next, they give them the best shelter, food and care, that can be given; and these men are always successful, and make it a profit, that can be obtained. In the next, they give them the best shelter, food and care, that can be given; and these men are always successful, and make it a profit which is stock well through the winter months, is wise. One and attention to his stock. The one who finds it an expense of the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during the winter months, in order to have something during

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1867.

being printed in letters of gold, and thought over every day by every farmer who had a barn yard or manure heap. The paper was a valuable one in many respects, and yet he thought some points and state-ments in it should be received with caution. He quesned if farms in New York and Massachus deteriorating to the extent that the paper stated. He knew the statements were made, but believed them calculated to lead astray. He thought the statements in regard to the waste occasioned by sewers in large cities, not in accordance with the facts in the case; and said, as a Board, we should avoid all loose and young men leave the farm for a city life, is the hope of getting rich faster than they would at farming. This is, no doubt, in many cases, the true cause, but there is another nearly if not quite as powerful, and that operates on as large a class; it is the idea that farming is not popular.

And now left that the reason why so many young men leave the farm for a city life, is the hope of getting rich faster than they would at farming. This is, no doubt, in many cases, the true cause, but there is another nearly if not quite as powerful, and that operates on as large a class; it is the idea that farming is not popular.

And now left that the reason why so many young on, is certainly true, and all means should be used to enforce practical economy. He believed the agencies of nature to be constantly going on, is certainly true, and all means should be used to enforce practical economy. He believed the agencies of nature to be constantly going on, is certainly true, and all means should be used to enforce practical economy. He believed the agencies of nature to be constantly evolving from the soil, elements of fertility which had been locked up, and these were liberated by weathering, and cultivation was thus a fertilizing agency. The true And now let us see if they have not some reason for entertaining is not popular.

And now let us see if they have not some reason for entertaining this idea. Look at the loungers around any village and you will see a class of idlers, almost invariably the offspring of the lowest families, and just outgrown the condition of street chore boys. And here they will stay, waiting for work that suits them and being well contented with near the wast that a sufficient amount of fertilizers could be

being led into the belief that what they see here is the highest condition of man.

Look again when there is a dance or social gathering of any kind. Do not these idle pimps who have learned to appear well in company, (which is in many cases their chief education) receive more attention than those who have had less advantages? And is not this quite enough to disgust an ambitious boy with a pursuit that places him socially inferior to class of persons to whom he knows that he is superior.

with a pursuit that places him socially inferior to a class of persons to whom he knows that he is superior, both mentally and morally?

And here I must make an earnest appeal to the young ladies. It is gay colors and fashionable dress that fill your idea of greatness! You have asked your father to spend his bottom dollars to purchase ment, which makes you so proud that you are ashamed of your bothers, there were not your same parts of also some parts of the so called water meadows in some parts of also some parts of the social water meadows in some parts of also some parts of the social water meadows in the social water water

ashamed of your brothers' threadbare homespun! You have followed the soulless phantom of fashion till flaunting foppery is the rule and true greatness the insignificant exception! You are leading your brothers from the quiet homes of peace, plenty and virtuous pleasure, to crowded dens of vice, dissipation and crime! Your power is great and it is time it was exercised in the right direction.

Through woman's agency mankind were cursed, and the curse has rested upon labor long enough. It is in your power to change it to a blessing, if you have the meral courage to stand up for true merit wherever you see it, and frown down the jeers of those few brainless hypocrites who might at first deride you.

The above remarks do not apply to all young ladies, but there are a few in every place, and in too many places, and that few lead the rest, who think it a condessension to speak to a farmer, and that his hard, rough hand and coarse garments are lasting marks of disgrace.

Atter some other informal business the Board adjourned.

Turspay Attennoon.

TUENDAY APTERNOON.

Board met at 2 o'clock.

Mr. FARLEY introduced the following:

Resolved, That the clearing up of meadows and lands bordering on meadows, is a cheap and profitable mode for obtaining hay crops.

Mr. FRENCH introduced the following:

Ordered, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Secretary of State, for the Governer's address and reports of other multiple officers, laid on our deels the resorts of other multiple officers, laid on our deels the resorts of other multiple officers, laid on our deels the resorts of other multiple officers, laid on our deels the resorts of other multiple officers, laid on our deels the resorts of other multiple officers, laid on our deels the resorts of other multiple officers.

ports of other public officers laid on our desk, the re-ceipt of which is hereby acknowledged. On motion of Mr. Carpenter, voted that the Sec-

MESSES. EDITORS.—With your permission I propose to compare notes with my brother farmers through the medium of the Farmer if any are pleased to respond to my statement on the profit of cows.

I have kept two cows this year, one of which dropped her calf the 18th, and the other the 25th of March last. The calves were taken from the cows when two days old, but were fed with new milk as it was drawn from the cows each morning and night, until ten or twelve weeks old, at which time they were both waned. I have not kept an account of the butter used in a family of six persons, but estimate it to be fully equal to the amount sold (wich I did keep an account of). On this estimate the produce of the two cows figures up as follows:

Two calves worth at the time of weaning, \$20 00 Amoust of butter sold, \$4 00 100 pounds of charges.

Whoever can show a better record will confer a favor by doing so.

PLEBEIAN.

Monson, Dec. 25th, 1866.

Mr. Kenniston of the House of Representatives, in answer to a call from Mr. Farler, said he had for the last ten or fifteen years, practiced draining to considerable extent. The drains were formed of stone, in some places the stone were first placed upon a plank, on account of the softness of the last. They were about six rods apart, eighteen inches wide, and two feet deep. The products of his drained land had more than doubled since the operation had been performed. He had used sea manure quite extensively. Last seamon sea three tones of fish guano, applied to corn, potatoes, roots, grain and grass, simply asan experiment, and it proved most successful. He was atisfied it was more profitable to eat hay on the farm than to sell it. Upon a field of three bundred acres, lying upon an arm of land extending into the sea, he has now two hundred sheep, and has not fed them for three years. About one eighth of it is covered with wood, and in the year in the provides of the sea, he has not fed them for three years. About one eighth of its covered with a population of land extending into the sea, he

pine boards, and others had used three poles laid together. They answered a very good purpose.

Mr. Dike gave his experience in draining a piece of land some ten years ago. The land was covered with a black alder growth, the soil was a muck; and since draining, it has produced at the rate of three tons of grass per acre. The drains were about four feet deep. The advantages of underdraining were, that it was applicable to any land, and to all seasons. In making his drains, he first paved the bottom of the drain over before laying the stone for the drain. After the drain is laid, turf is put upon the stone, before the earth is filled in. Such land as he had described was ameng the most valuable land in the State.

Hon. Asa Smith of Mattawamkeag, took the stand,

Referring to the first part of the question, that of the clearing up of meadows, Mr. Jeffennes made some remarks upon the subject, and stated that many farmers who had upon their farms unimproved. ers who had upon their farms unimproved meadow

Wennesday, Jan. 23.
Board met at 10 o'clock A. M., the Vice Preservent in the chair.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Chanrelair from the Maine State Society, presented a report on topic No. 7, "Do health and economy require more attention on the purt of our farmers to the production and use of garden regetables and fruits?" which was once read, accepted, and assigned to Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M. for its second reading.

On motion on Mr. Wasson, topic No. 3, presented by Mr. Prince, was read a third time, and adepted.

On motion of Mr. Carenten, topic No. 4, on the "construction of barns," was taken from the table and read a second time in detail.

Mr. Wasson, in making some remarks upon the report, said there were some sentiments to which he could subscribe, and some to which he could not. The question alluded to in the report, "how and by what means can we add to the manure heap?" was the question alluded to in the report, "how and by what means can we add to the manure heap?" was the question alluded to in the report, which is one method. The report says it is not with in the means of a large majority of farmers to purchase artificial manures, and he questioned if this should go out to the farmers of Maine as the sentiment of the Board. He spoke at some length upon the subject of muck as a manure, giving an account of its should go out to the farmers of Maine as the sentiment of the Board. He spoke at some length upon the subject of muck as a manure, giving an account of its should go out to the farmers of Maine as the sentiment of the Board. He spoke at some length upon the subject of muck as a manure, us in the way in which a large number of our barns throughout the State are constructed, great loss in manure is ocasioned. He could not subscribe to the language in the report that compost was better than animal manure. He knew it was a favorite opinion of Liebig, but it did not agree with his opinion or experience.

Mr. Dana said that the remark in the report, that the majority of our farmer

Board was engaged.

Several members of the House of Representatives, who were in attendance, were called upon, and responded by short addresses.

Mr. Carpenter alluded to the subject of draining with wood. Some of his neighbors had drained with pine boards, and others had used three poles hid together. They answered a very good purpose.

Mr. Dike gave his experience in draining a piece of Mr. Dike gave his experience in draining a piece of Board and have them roady for the action of the Board early in its next session. The Board had a stand-

connected with Agriculture or Horticulture, on which he will prepare a written report, agreeably to the recount of his draining operations, which did not differ materially from the plan of others who had spoken.

Tuesday Evening—Informal Meeting.

Hon. As a Smith of Mattawamkeag, took the stand, and stated the question for discussion, as "The clearing up of meadow lands, and draining."

Mr. Wasson opened the discussion by general remarks, and called the attention of those present to a point not brought out by the dissussion of the afternoon, viz: the cost of ditching for drains; and requested the gentleman from Newcastle to answer the question.

Mr. Parly replied that he thought under favorable circumstances, two men would dig from eight to be circumstances, two men would dig from eight to the circumstances, two men would dig from eight to be circumstances, two men would dig from eight to be circumstances, two men would dig from eight to be circumstances, two men would dig from eight to be circumstances.

Mr. Moore of Somerset, asked leave, as the action of the Board upon the question assigned to him had already gone before the public in connection with the wool Growers Convention, that he be excused from preparing a report upon the topic assigned to him. The vote was put, and he was excused on condition that he prepare for the next session a report embracing an account of the sheep husbandry of Somerset county, in all its branches.

Mr. Jeffel Board upon the question assigned to him had already gone before the public in connection with the wool Growers Convention, that he be excused from preparing a report upon the topic assigned to him had already gone before the public in connection with the wool Growers Convention, that he be excused from preparing a report upon the topic assigned to him had already gone before the public in connection with the wool Growers Convention, that he be excused from preparing a report upon the topic on the topic on the topic on the discussion of the Board upon the question of the

Mr. Farley replied that he thought under favorable circumstances, two men would dig from eight to ten rods of ditch per day, having the ditch two and one-half feet deep, and fifteen inches wide at the bottom. In answer to a question from a gentleman from West Bath, he stated that he considered two and a half feet in depth equally as effective, upon most soils in our State, as three and a half feet.

Beforeigned that he thought under favoracce county, in all its branches.

Mr. Jeffeld to whom was assigned the topic on the "Comparative advantages of the Culture of Indian Corn and the smaller grains," was, on account of ill health, excused from preparing his report at the presents soils in our State, as three and a half feet.

Do motion of Mr. Prince, the report on Topic No. 6, the "Seeding of Land to Grass," was read a second

the spring, (in order to carry their stock through) at a cost of \$15.00. Now this fifteen dollars expended and regarded barley as the second best crop to wheat.

Mr. Haines was of the same opinion as air. Ayer, and regarded barley as the second best crop to wheat.

Mr. Dana alluded to the fact that as a general thing the same opinion as air. Ayer, and regarded barley as the second best crop to wheat. a cost of \$15.00. Now this fifteen dollars expended in crearing up the meadows apan their farms, would fit them to yield this extra ton of hay, and that not for one year only, but perpetually. It was a matter of much importance, and was too much overlooked.

Mr. Ayer, in answering a question put by Mr. Wassox, said he thought it would pay for a young man to hire money to expend in improving and clearing up the meadow land upon his farm. If it would pay to run in debt for more land, under certain circumstances, he thought it would also pay to run in debt for the purpose of improving the land already owned, where the return was as sure and large, as it has invariably proved upon lands of like character, in various parts of the State, that have been reclaimed.

Other remarks were made by Mr. French, W. Giller, Eer, Esq., of Bath, Mr. Carbersen, and other gentlemen, but nothing particularly new was brought out. The attendance this evening was rather limited, and the discussion less interesting on this account.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Board met at 10 o'clock A. M., the Vice President and economy require more attention on the part of our farmers is the production and use of garden vegetables and fruite?" which was once read, accepted, and assigned to Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M. for its account of the control of the control our farmers seed to seed down with, whether the same of officen or twenty pounds and assigned to Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M. for its account of fifteen or twenty pounds as a proper of great value as a means of obtaining for age, and as an addition to the short pastures of autum. In curing it after it was out, he did not allow it to remain out over night, but set it up in the barn, loose, without binding, and after it had stood in the flow of the presented a report on topic No. 7, "Op health and economy require more attention on the part of our farmers end to the presented a report of the control our farmers did not put on half enoughly as a transfer. Mr. Characteria circumstance, and also alluded t

dressing of orchards was the true mode of manaring them. He spoke of the value of mulching at some length and was impressed with its importance. Orchards should be trimmed when the trees are beginning to grow. Give them shape and form when young and they will require but little care afterwards. In attending to the preservation of fruit, he believed we should offer a premium for the best plan for preserving fruit, so that our farmers might take advantage of the markets, and not be allowed to sell it at a less on account of the early decay of fruit.

oil soap as a remedy against lice on apple trees, to good effect. Make a wash considerable strong and apply it with a brush. Is troubled semewhat with black knot, out removes it as fast as it appears, with a knife

hough it kills some trees.

The President stated he had had recommended to him

so as to be applied with a brush. It killed the lice, and it also killed the trees. He would like to know why it produced the result it did.

Mr. GILMAN said many, in some parts of the State, were getting in the way of not growing or using grafted fruit. The natural fruit was not so large, but they were sure of good crops.

were sure of good crops.

Mr. Farley spoke highly of the Hurlbert apple.

As a remedy for lice he had succeeded admirably with

As a remedy for froe he had succeeded admirably with a strong wash of soap suds.

Mr. Surm, Vice President of the Board, made some practical remarks. His soil was a coarse, open, gravelly loam on the river, and he had been trying for the last thirty years to get an orchard, but had succeeded poorly. In five or six years after being transplanted, the bark begins to turn black, and on examination, the decay was found to have commenced at the heart and near the bottom of the tree. His farm is 60 miles northerly from Banger. The same results were true of his neighbors, but upon the granite ridges of the town, trees succeed better, although they do not grew so thriftily as in other localities. The same results were also true of plum and cherry trees. The ground not freeze very deep.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN thought highly of the Yellow Siberian crab, as an excellent tree to graft upon. It takes a strong hold of the soil. The Winthrop Greening with him is hardy, and a good grower, but a shy bearer. He did not believe trees should be set in grass land. Trees ought to die if placed in such circumstances, and farmers should know better than te plant them in that reasons. e plant them in that manner.

seedlings of the same variety had originated in different localities. He thought the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain in regard to the crab apple, a valuable one, and would recommend farmers to plant the seeds of the Siberian crab. As far north as Golden Ridge, Some varieties, such as Alexander, Red Astrachan and Dutchess of Oldenburg, had succeeded well. No one can tell of the hardiness of a seedling tree until it has been thoroughly tried. Would prefer to prune in the latter part of June; very large limbs may, perhaps, be taken off during the autumn. The fact in regard to borers in Piscataquis county, was a remarkable one to him. The same borer that infests the apple, also, in his section, infests the alder and mountain ash. We ought to give more attention to the study of the insects infesting our trees and crops. If one is discovered upon the trees, carry it home, put it in a box with a little earth and leaves of the tree upon which the insect was found, cover the box with a pane of glass so as not to exclude the air, and watch their movements. In this way a great deal can be learned of their habits, and any one can make a valuable contribution towards the natural history of these insects.

Mr. Chamberlan recommended the application of soft soap for the bark louse, especially upon the trunk and large limbs. For the smaller branches and leaves scatter wood ashes, at a time when the leaves are wet. The dissolving of the potash is destructive to the insect. some varieties, such as Alexander, Red Astrachan and

Mr. Gilman said after a tree had reached a bearing Mr. Gilman said after a tree had reached a bearing state, he would let the grass grow about it, and for manuring he would pasture the orchard with sheep.

Mr. Fosten said the Winthrop Girsening eriginated in the garden of his grandfather, Ichabod How, one of the early settlers of Pondtown (now Winthrop.) The seed was brought from the Old Colony in his vest pooket. He regard the Baldwin as the best apple to grow for profit, even if the tree was partly dead. He thought if we could get a mixture of the crab with the native seedling, it would be a valuable stock to graft upon.

amining the apples on exhibition. Among these who exhibited apples, were Mr. Chamberlain six varieties; Mr. Carpenter, seven; Russell Eaton, Augusta, ene; Mr. Foster of Gardiner, seven of apples and two of

THURSDAY EVENING-INFORMAL SESSION. Hon. Asa Smith in the chair.

the street of the report, "there and by what the tensor are the post of ground the surface. He are the street of t

the Keswick Coddling, as English sort, is the best variety for this purpose. As soon as they have attained the sim of a robin's egg they have the peculiar apple flavor, and he would recommend them to all farmers. It is a prolific bearer. The Red Astrachan is also a most desirable early sort.

Mr. Forram of Gardiner, gave the following list of fruit and to cultivate in this part of Mains. Apples.

Mr. Posren of Gardiner, gave the following list of fruit safe to cultivate in this part of Maine. Apples—Rod Astrachan, Sidney Sweet, Moses Wood, American Summer Pearmain, Winthrop Greening, Somerset, Gravenstein, Holmes Sweet, Fameuse, Talman Sweet, R. I. Greening, Bellflower, Northern Spy. Pears—Doyenne De Ette, Rostieser, Beurre De Amalia, Flemish Beauty, Nickerson, Fulton, Neau Veau Poiteau, Belle Lucrative, Urbaniste, Winter Nelis, Lawrence, Glout Morcoau. He said that the same kind of manuring that would keep a forest tree growing would also keep an apple tree in the same condition. A gentleman in Manchester, who is a most successful orchardist, plants his trees in his sheep pasture, puts about them a bushel and a half of manure each season, and mulches them with bog-hay too poor for forage.

forage.

Mr. CARPENTER alluded to the importance of the culture of the small fruits, and spoke of the culture of the cranberry as it had come under his observation in Massachusetts. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25. Board met at 10 o'colck A. M. After the usual formal business of opening, Mr. Wasson from the Committee on Topic No. 2, "Can artificial manures be profitably used, and if so,

"Can artificial manures be profitably used, and if so, what kinds, and to what extent"—presented his report, which was once read, and On metion of Mr. Canranter was assigned to 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday.

Mr. Moore presented the following:

"Resolved, That we advise an increased culture of what is this State?"

wheat in this State."

In support of this resolution Mr. Moere spoke at some length of the importance of the culture of wheat in our State. Farmers in his town were devoting more attention to it, and in one instance a farmer had raised two hundred bushels, and had ground it, barrelled it up and sold it to his neighbors. It made a superior quality of flour. Wheat in his section averaged from eixteen to thirty bushels per agre, and he believed a larger breadth would be sown the coming year. It should be sown as early as possible. The weavil is not now troublecome as it was years ago, no signs of it being seen.

being seen. Mr. Dana thought we might return to the culture of winter wheat with a reasonable show of success but it should be sown earlier than it has generally

been; say in August.

Mr. Goodale thought it would be better to send out something more than the simple resolution offered by the gentleman from Somerset, though he was glad it had been introduced. He suggested that a preamble with it, setting forth why the resolution was offered, should see means.

mr. Haines said Hon. Shepard Cary of Houlton raised great quantities of wheat and never failed of getting a good crop. He sowed the seed in March on the anow and ground.

his family, and sows when the ground is ready with-out any reference to weavil. Always wants the frost out, and the land dry enough to be dusty when en-gaged in harrowing. By early sowing he means April, by late sowing, from middle of May to 20th of

had largely increased during the past few years. The practice of farmers is to sow early, preparing the land in the fall, and they have been very successful by this

mode.

Mr. Carpenter spoke of the importance of the mat-ter, and fully agreed with the suggestion of the Sec-Mr. French said in Franklin county the culture of

what had never been abandoned. More or less is sown every year, and some seasons gives an excellent yield. Early sown wheat does the best. He raises the Scotch Fife, and has taken great pains in obtain-ing the largest heads for seed. One and two hundred bushels of wheat had been raised on some farms in Franklin County the past season.

Mr. Jefferds, Farley and Wasson spoke upon this

matter, after which,
Mr. Dana proposed the following amendment to Mr.

olved: That taking into consideration the disappearance of injurious insects, together with the very satisfactory results which have attended the practice of the full preparation of the soil, connected with sow-ing and harrowing at the earliest practicable moment in spring, a more extensive cultivation of wheat may be entered on with reasonable grounds of expectation

of success, and is accordingly recommended."

This amendment was pretty fully discussed, some members, among them Mr. Jeffends and Mr. Ayen, objected to the last clause, as they thought no particular time for sowing should be recommended. Others favored the amendment and thought farmers could discriminate in regard to the proper time of sowing, the only matter of importance was to bring the matter to the attention of our farmers.

On motion of Mr. JEFFERDS, the report on the see on motion of Mr. Jeffends, the report on the seeding of land was read a third time and adopted.

Mr. Chamberlain's paper on "Apple Orchards" was taken from the table and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chamberlain the report on the "Construction of Bones" was assigned to 3 e'clock, Friday P. M., for its final disposition.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON. Board met at the hour to which adjournment w

Mr. Moone of Somerset, presented the following : together with its superiority as a crop for seeding grass, we recommend a more extensive cultivation of wheat; and while we would by no means discourage late sowing where early sowing is impracticable, we would recommend as a better way, to sow as early as

the ground can be worked in the spring."

In its amended form, the resolve of Mr. Moons was somewhat debated. Mr. Wasson, who was absent somewhat debated. Mr. Wasson, who was absent when the original resolve was presented, made some extended remarks upon the general subject of wheat culture in our State, and was glad the matter had been presented to the attention of the Board. He could not, however, agree with that part of the resolve which declared that insects injurious to wheat culture had so far disappeared as to make wheat culture entered upon with a show of success. He believed the most emigent entomologists in our country. lieved the most eminent entomologists in our country had declared that insects injurious to the wheat crop, have not materially decreased. Because their choices food is not furnished them, on account of our not hav-ing sown wheat for the past few years, it is no evidence they do not exist among us and subsist upon other food. He would, therefore, propose to amend by inserting in the first line between the words "the" and disappearance," the word apparent.

The amendment was accepted by the mover of the

Mr. Moone afterwards amended the resolution inserting a clause recommending fall manuring an preparation of the land for wheat culture, in whice

preparation of the land for wheat culture, is which form the resolution was unanimous adopted.

Mr. Haines of Aroestoek, presented a report on Topic No. 14, "The Culture of Buckwheat," which was once read and disposed of in the usual manner.

Mr. Franch's report on Topic No. 1, "Under what conditions can Agriculture be most successful," was read a second time in detail.

After some lengthy remarks by Messrs. Dike and Goodale, in order to give other members an opportunity to speak upon the topic, it was assigned to 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday for further consideration. Upon this topic, Mr. Goodale said:

The question involved in this topic is a very important one. It was cast in its present form because

it seemed, more likely than some others, to be calculated to bring to view various considerations of especial importance at the present time, and this, because there is now more activity of thought and movement among our people, and more prospect of the development of our natural resources, provided thought and movement receive a true direction, than there has been for many years past.

To apprehend the question fairly, it is needful, first, to consider another question lying back of it—namely, it is needful, first, to consider another question lying back of it—namely.

to consider another question lying back of it—namely in what does successful agriculture consist? Does it consist in the ease in which a living can be obtained from the soil—in the extent of one's herds and the from the soil—in the extent of one's herds and the fullness of his barns, or does it involve more than this? There is a world of truth in the declaration that "man shall not live by bread alone," and in a true conception, it will be found that the most successful agriculture is not that by which merely the largest arops are gathered, but that by which, with a sufficiency of food and raiment, the man himself becomes greatest and best. Were man only pure and good, he figiency of food and raiment, the man himself becomes greatest and best. Were man only pure and good, he might prosper best, in the higher sense of the term, in the most fertile regions, but with man as he is, this has never yet been the fact. To man as he is, labor is a needful discipline. It was for man's sake, for his good, that he was compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. We read of one, who, when the option was given him, choose a most fertile and goodly land, and what followed? First, "fullness of bread," and hext, "abundance of idleness," and in

rulations, that the topic was proposed.

Mr. Moore of Somerset was excused from farther er, and with the means of opening into each other

On account of sickness in his family, Mr. DIKE of noc was excused from further service.

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, January 31, 1867.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NORTH VASSALBORO', Jan. 12, 1867. a village in Maine where we had no personal acquain- elevator. This is done first by sawing through the here. On entering the village the eye suddenly rests the grooves, the blocks are successfully broken or baron an elegant brick building over four hundred feet in red off, and the operation of cutting is completed. At length. It is situated on a fall of thirty feet on a the time we witnessed it, a canal of the proper width branch of the Sebasticook river, and forms a pleasant and several hundred feet long had been opened, feature as being a part of the village itself. An air through which the men were rafting the ice to the of thrift pervades the village, deriving its support building, in sufficient quantities to supply the insatialargely from the mills. The mills here manufacture a ble demand of the elevator at the rate of 1000 blocks. which have a wide reputation. The machinery is ing on, making allowance for occasional unavoidable among the best in the world. It is interesting to see hindrances, the building could be filled with 20,000 one man and a boy attending the equivalent of the tons of ice in ten days. Of course, operations can that twelve hundred spindles have been attended by a every fall of snow a further delay is required to clear steam, and lighted by gas of their own manufacture. ed in the various operations of scraping, marking, dressed wool per day.

with a mess of carrots two or three times a week. He of piers for the accommodation of vessels, is estimated is remarkable for his gentle and playful disposition, at \$20,000. fond of biting but never to hurt anybody. The same trait is observable in his offspring. We heard it stated quality, eighteen inches thick, perfectly pure and that his owner had been offered forty thousand bollars transparent, and will command the higher for him the past autumn. Mr. Lang has also some of the market for shipment. We congratulate Mr. Stur the most valued breeds of stock. A yoke of oxen in gis upon the probable success of the enterprise underhis yard combined as much of beauty, size and use as taken by him without previous experience in the busi

and in excellent keeping by an intelligent gardener. advantageous results to himself and the community. Among the curious plants was a species of grass resembling a young palm tree, putting out its leaves in the same manner. It seemed to be a sort of connec:ing link between the grasses and the palms.

breeds are represented among his stock.

We made a visit to the sheepfold of H. G. Abbott, Esq. He has been making experiments for several Pitcher, Salver and Goblets was very spirited on Mon years past in his efforts to obtain a medium breed be- day evening, three thousand six hundred and fifty votes tween the Spanish and natives, so as to combine a being given for the various candidates. Mr. Sumner good quality of wool with good mutton, each point be. S. Brick, a well known citizen of Augusta, was the ing about equal in value. His flock presented the successful competitor, having secured more than two ing about equal in value. His nook presented the most uniformly handsome appearance of any we have thousand votes. The gross proceeds of the Levee it is thought, will exceed \$1,200, which, after paying ex-He gives them, till the last of winter, straw and meadow hay, and feeds them only twice a day. He about \$800. has his lambs come in the first of March se that he can sell them of good weight in July, and thus gets great storm of Thursday, 17th inst., the team for the

The town of Vassalboro', is underlaid by a continsous ledge of argillaceous slates, which gives an un- to be impossible; the horses were taken from the team dulatory aspect to the town and country around. The and the two men, each taking a horse, endeavored to soil is various and fertile and an air of thrift and in- find a shelter for the night. One succeeded in reachdependence pervades the town.

Santist Church in this city during the present winter. The first lecture of the course was given on Monday avening by Ray, E. B. Webb. D. D. of Boston. The second lecture will be given on Thursday evening, Jan. 31st, by Wm. Penn Whitehouse of this city. For the remaining lectures of the course the names of E. Hale from Hancock County. Doers open at 7 ; lectures to massacre to gratify the hatred felt by the police and commence at 74 o'clock. Tickets for the course, gentleman, 75 cts.; lady, 50 cts.; gentleman and lady \$1.

Dr. Webb's lecture on Monday evening was an able effort, and was listened to with deep interest. One would hardly get much idea of it from its title, "Out on the Prairies." The present grandeur and future ossibilities of our country were portrayed with a maser hand. The projectors of this course of lectures did a good thing for the public as well as for them-

selves, by securing the Doctor's services.

The next lecture will be en Thursday evening of this worthily supplemented by the brief lecture to follow from Mr. Whitehouse, one of our rising young lawyers. Rev. C. R. Moor of this city, will lecture before

their social, educational or religious privileges greater than ours? Are the rights of person and property in the country that the research of the contributes of the contribute my material comparison. Is it found to dody, an a marter of fact, that can acro of land the difficulties of the way between not make clothes of it, nor can they deucate the high corn is worth to him what it can be axchanged for, and what this is depreaded almost whelly upon the length of the road and the difficulties of the way between him and the consumer. We are told much has been considered the grapher in the consumer. We are told much has been an unwilling soil, if you please to call it so—by labor when it indigenable or mineral, provided there be also by which made and diversified industry which needs and can additive the Maine farmer can procure sheaper fact than praiging grown corn, for the latter, and the difficulties of the way between him and the consumer. We are told much has been been and for fuel. I believe the Maine farmer can procure sheaper fact than praiging grown corn, for the latter, and the difficulties of the way between him and the consumer. We are told much has been and for fuel. I believe the Maine farmer can procure sheaper fact than praiging grown corn, for the latter, and for fuel. I believe the Maine farmer can procure sheaper fact than praiging grown corn, for the latter, and for fuel. I believe the Maine farmer can procure where the subject of the main of the province leavant of the provinc Mr. Moons of Somerset was excused from rayther service at the Board.

Mr. Dike's report on Topic No. 11—the connection of the Industrial College with the Common Schools of our State—was read a second time in detail.

Mr. Falker thought in selecting scholars from the common schools for the Industrial College, reference should be had to those who had a taste for, and intend should be had to those who had a taste for, and intend to follow an agricultural life.

Mr. Dana concurred in the views of the report, and the remarks of Mr. Farley, in regard to the choice of students for the Industrial College. The school committee shauld choose those best fitted for the work of the farm, refer them to the Trustees of the College, and in this way he thought those who would develop into the best farmers and other industrial workers could be selected for the course of study at the College, and delivers the blocks alternately upon legs. could be selected for the course of study at the College.

Mr. GOODALE remarked that the object of introducing the present topic was not to have it discussed, but simply that it might be made the subject of thought. He believed the idea incorporated in the topic—which was suggested to him by Mr. Fred Law Olmstead of Naw York, in a recent conversation—was one that had agood deal to it, if it could be worked out. He believed it to be an important matter, but thought the time for its discussion had not yet arrived.

Mr. Wasson moved to recommit the Topic to the Committee who presented the report, with instructions to report at the next session of the Board. Carried.

per minute, or one thousand per hour. Five or six Mr. Prince was excused from further service at the men are required in each building to receive the ice and stow it properly. The operation of cutting the ice and delivering it at the foot of the elevator, may be thus briefly described. A space of several acres is first cleared of the snow by means of scrapers shod with iron, of various forms, and drawn by horses, until the ice is completev uncovered. The area is then marked into squares of twenty-two by forty-four inches, by the use of a machine called a marker, held like a plow and drawn by a horse and guaged to the desired measurementthe machine being operated lengthwise the area and then transversely. Following the marker comes the Ms. V. Darling will call upon our subscribers in Hancock county, during the months of December and January.

Mr. Jas. Stuncis is on a visit to our subscribers in Oxford cutter a machine with six steel blades twelve inches County.

Mr. John P. Blagden will visit our subscribers in Piscataquis wide, placed behind each other, also drawn by a horse County during the month of January.

Mr. S. N. Tansu is now on a collecting and canvassing tour buryer Pendostot and Arcostook Counties.

guided in a similar manner, which passes along the grooves made by the marker, and cuts the ice to the grooves made by the marker, and cuts the ice to the depth of nine to twelve inches. The ice is now about eighteen inches thick, and another process is therefore necessary to separate the blocks, and make the canal DEAR FARMER :- Here we are for the first time in by which they are to be floated to the mouth of the

aice quality of cassimeres, broadcloths and doeskins, or 300 tons per hour. At the rate the work was gosix-handed old fashioned spinning wheels. It is said only be prosecuted in favorable weather, and after man and a boy. The buildings are heated wholly by it off. Some sixty men and twelve horses are empley-

The mill is capable of working up eighteen pounds of cutting, rafting and stowing, all under the manage ment and direction of Messrs. Marshall and Brown Among the prominent men in this cuterprise is T. of whose long practical experience in the business Mr. S. Lang, Esq., new on a visit to Europe. His labors Sturgis has most fortunately availed himself. The are emphatically stamped on the village and commu-machinery of the elevator and other portions of the nity. We made a visit to his famous horse, "Genera works, was constructed and adjusted by Mr. Geo. B. Knox," who is held almost in as high favor by the peo- McClinch, machinist of this city, and its admirable ple of Maine as his namesake of revolutionary memory. adaptation to the purpose assigned, reflects credit upon His accommodations are probably quite as good, no his mechanical skill and ingenuity. His services are His accommodations are probably quite as good, he his mechanical skill and ingenuity. His services are doubt, as those of the old hero during our struggle for also retained by Mr. Sturgis as engineer of the estabfreedom. An elegant room is fitted up for him, with lishment. The entire cost of the buildings and maevery thing necessary for his comfort. His food is hay chinery, including the steam engine and the erection

any we ever saw. The Dutch, Jersey and Durham ness, and involving a large outlay of capital, but Passing into his green-house we found it extensive, sagacity, he cannot fail to carry through with most which, with his characteristic boldness, energy and

> The Free Baptist Levee at City Hall closed Monday evening, and proved as successful as could have been desired, notwithstanding frequent and dis couraging disappointments. The voting for the Silver penses will leave the Society the handsome sum of

The Kennebec Journal says that during the Military Asylum left this city towards dark, but after proceeding some distance, further progress was found ing a farm house. The other got into the woods A course of five lectures is to be delivered at the where he built a temporary shelter with boughs and

remained through the night without injury. presented to the Legislature on the 29th instant, approves and favors the adoption of the Constitution Amendment; assumes that Congress will require the Southern States to enfranchise all citizens; refers to Esq. of Ellsworth, a member of the House, Rev. C. R. the July riots, denouncing the assault and killing of door of this city, and Gen. J. C. Caldwell, Senator the conventionists as an unwarranted and unprovoked mob against loyalists,

> The Biddeford Journal says that Mr. Jan Goodwin left Kennebunk village on the Thursday of the great storm, in the first part of the evening, and has not since been heard from. It is supposed he is

> a member of the House of Representatives, for the very acceptable present of a splendid salmon trout weighing six pounds. The fish was caught by Major Wells in Rangely Lake, and was most del

Kennebec road, named the "R. D. Rice" and "D. Alden," have just been built by Mesera McKay & Aldus of Boston, at a cost of \$14,000 each. Several interesting matters are excluded in con-sequence of the demands upon our space this week.

Hornible Tragedy in Auburn. On Siturday have been found to correspond with the prisoner's boot. night, 19th inst., a horrible tragedy was discovered in West Auburn, about four miles from Lewiston village. has been obtained, all the circumstances seem to point Two aged women were found brutally murdered in the to him in the strongest manner, as the murdered house occupied by them. Their names were Mrs. Su- P. S. As we go to press, we learn from the Lewissannah Kinsley, aged sixty-four, and Miss Polly Caston Journal of Monday evening that the Frenchman well, aged sixty-seven years. The particulars of the arrested by the police, and against whom such an ar-

directly from the entry into a small cook room, per-haps eight feet square, as well as another leading from perty for the imprevement of the Kenn haps eight feet square, as well as another leading from the cook-room into the sitting-room, were shut but not fastened. Opening both doors and looking around by the dim light of the moon, they discovered a white object on the floor—so suggestive of some horrible tragedy that both gentlemen at one beat a hasty retreat and proceeded to a neighbor's to obtain a lantern and assistance. Having procured both, they returned to the house and there discovered a scene which made the blood almost freeze in their veins.

On the floor, lying across the door-stool of an open dor leading into a small entry, separating the sitting-room from a sleeping apartment, was stretched the

door leading into a small entry, separating the sittingroom from a sleeping apartment, was stretched the
lifeless body of Polly Caswell—her head and shoulders
in the entry and her body and lower limbs in the sitting-room. The body was partially covered with a
night-dress, and on proceeding to take hold of it, it
was found frozen stiffly, and giving evidence of having
been in that condition for several days. A broken
chair, covered with blood, lay near, affording evidence
in itself that it had been used in aiding in the murder
of Miss C.

of Miss C. Hardly had this terrible scene been realized before Hardly had this terrible scene been realized before another still more terrible met their gase. In the bed in a small bed-room, about ten feet square, adjoining the sitting-room and connecting with it by a door—which was open—was the lifeless and ghastly body of the widow Kinsley, also frozen stiff, and lying with her night clothes on, in a pool of congealed blood. The bed-clothes were matted with blood, the quilt and feather tick torn, and feathers were scattered about, and everything indicated that a terrible storagile for purchase the property and estate propesed to be purchased by A. & W. Sprague, of R. L. for that purchased The bed-clothes were matted with blood, the quilt and feather tick torn, and feathers were scattered about, and everything indicated that a terrible struggle for life had there taken place, Mrs. Kinsley being a large and powerful woman.

Council, that the city should contribute, to the amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to purchase the property and estate proposed to be purchased by A. & W. Sprague, of R. I., for that purpose. Now therefore:

and powerful woman.

The body of Mrs. Kinsley was horribly cut and manon the left shoulder, not to mention many minor cuts, and bruises. The evidence was conclusive that a rape had been committed or attempted. The immediate

a cut on her left arm above the elbow, and a cut on the left knuckles. The immediate cause of her death was probably the fracture of the skull, although it is

the door to the entry opening into the room where she was stricken down. The supposition is that Miss C, who slept in a room in another part of the house, was awakened by the noise of the struggle in widow Kinsley's room, and arose and came out into the sitting-room, and was reaching to the mantel-piece for a lamp and a match to light it when the sitting-room and was reaching to the mantel-piece for a lamp and a match to light it when the sitting-room are supposed to the sale, and for what sum.

Ordered. That I wash W is the sale of the sitting-room and was reaching to the mantel-piece for a lamp and a match to light it when the sale of the sale, and for what sum. room, and was reaching to the mantel-piece for a lamp and a match to light it, when she was struck by the

Although his citches must have been more or less covered with blood from the struggle with Mrs. Kinsley, yet no indications of anything removed or left behind could be discovered. Neither was there the least indiation that plunder was the object of the villain. A coroner's jury, which was summoned on Satur-

day night, examined the bodies and wounds, arriv-ing at the conclusion that a rape had been committ-ed on the the body of Mrs. Kinsley. The investiga-tions of the jury extended into Sunday forenoon, and their verdict, of course, could only be that the deceasnow. Wednesday evening a neighbor called at the hour

and spent a portion of the evening there, leaving Mrs. Kinsley and Miss Caswell in their usual health and spirits. A third member of the famly (Miss Kinsley), a daughter of Widow K., was providentially absent at Auburn, and thus her life was saved.

These circumstances in the same saved. These circumstances point very clearly to some time. Wednesday night, or early Thursday morning, as the time when the murder was committed. Thursday the storm raged, and scarcely a person passed along the road during the day, and Friday the wind blew and

the roads were blockaded; and it was not untill Sat-urday that any one would have been likely to notice the house.

Orders passed in Concertification of the improvement and full the purchase of property for the improvement and full the house.

In investigating as to who committed the deed, the development of the water power in Augusta. The order in the purchase or property for the water power in Augusta. The order in the purchase or property for the water power in Augusta.

only circumstances of significance are these: About half past 2 o'clock Thursday morning the family of Isaac Libby were awakened by a noise of some one trying to get in at the window of their sleeping room. Mr. Libby arose, went to the window and there saw a man. Mr. L., immediately asked him what he wanted. I want to go in and warm me' he reall Mr. L., being very suspicious of the appearance of the man, responded: 'I can't let you in; go away.' Upon this the strange visitor went around to another window and a coline was I

The funeral of the victims of this awful tragedy took ing of the City Council. place in the Congregational church at West Auburn, Wednosday, 28d inst. The church was crowded, and the services were of the most impressive character. The remains of the deceased were brought to the the various literary magazines for February, all of church and placed near the pulpit. Rev. Mr. Snow, which are well filled as usual, with useful and enterthe Universalist clergyman of Auburn, preached an taining reading, and made attractive with elegant and affecting and appropriate discourse. The remains expressive pictorial illustrations. The list is as folwere then followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends and towns-people.

Up to this time no traces of the murderer had been liscovered. Suspicion first rested upon a man named Nathaniel Johnson, a laborer in the vicinity, and he was arrested. Subsequent investigation however, proved that he could not have committed the deed, and he was discharged. An Irishman and a negro were \$2 per annum. also arrested, but no reasonable grounds of suspicion appeared against them.

the Lewiston Journal, a gentleman informed City Marshal Waldron that a suspicious looking Frenchman called at a house in West Minot a few hours after the murder. Measures were at once taken to follow F. P. Church, New York. Terms \$5 per annum or

Assistant Marshal Laughton left early on Thursday norning and proceeded to West Minot, where he learn- Fields, Boston. Terms 10 cents per number. ed that a Frenchman covered with blood had been seen the neighborhood. Others of the officers also found sellers and periodical dealers in the various cities. and followed the trail till at last Deputy Keen arrested him near New Gloucester Corner.

The man was secured without resistance, but when fore any thing had been said in relation to the crime, he exclaimed "I ain't the man!" duty of our members of Congress to exert themselves he exclaimed "I ain't the man! I ain't the man!"-He was brought at once to Auburn jail where he is for a tariff sufficient to enable the wool growers of the now coufined. The prisoner gives his name as Charles United States to compete with foreign countries. Freitchie, and says he was born in France. The Lewston Journal describes him as a most strange and orutal man in appearance. He is about four feet ten J. Staples, Collector of Customs, Machias; Monroe inches in height, but muscular, thickly put together, Young, Collector of Customs, Frenchman's Bay; Wm. weighing perhaps 130 pounds. He was clothed in rags when discovered, but on reaching the juil, the prisoner was immediately stripped and decent clothing sor Internal Revenue, First District of Maine. out upon him. He has a most beastly-looking face. and a florid complexion. His eye is small and dark, New Daug Stone. Mr. F. W. Kinsman, formerly nfortably in its socket, it being seemand rolls unco ingly imposible for him to fix it on any point. His business about two years since, has fitted up a new nair is dark and curly, and the top of his head is bald. drug store in Bridge's Block, in elegant style, and His head is large, and his face is concealed among well stocked with an excellent assortment of goods.

shaggy wiskers, and his mouth by a dirty moustache. He understands his business, and his old customers The informal examination of the prisoner by the offi- will of course give him a call. sers and others, has thus far failed to elicit anything o dissipate or disprove the suspicions of his guilt. His Canada this winter, and has been employed in chopping wood. Denies any knowledge of the murder, but admits alling at a house early in the morning for shelter and was refused admittance. This is believed for Brooklyn, N. Y. He has a younger brother there to be Mr. Libby's house, and the tracks in the anow who is at the point of death.

well, aged sixty-seven years. The particulars of the terrible affair, so far as they have come to light, are thus given in the Lawiston Journal:

"Saturday night about dusk Mr. Isaac Libbey, a shoemaker, living near widow Kinsley's, went to her house for the purpose of obtaining some shoes which she and Miss Caswell had been binding or stitching. He noticed that no track had been made to the door since the storm of Thursday, but thought nothing of this, nor of the fact that the two doors on the front side of the house were fastened, as the inmates were advanced in years and lived alone. He went to the shed door and found that unhasped, but fastened by a prop le using against it from the inside. This led him to notice that there was no smoke issuing from the chimney, and being somewhat startled, he proceeded to the nearest neighbor's, Mr. Otis Keith, a few rods distant, and requested him to go with him to the widow Kinsley's.

Mr. Hibbey and Mr. Keith went back to the house of the proceeding the p

of Kinsley's.

Mr. Libbey and Mr. Keith went back to the house of widow Kinsley, and passed around the buildings to the rear, where they found the back door open, and snow blown into the small entry. The door leading all south the small entry into a small cook-room, per-

	Ves	W.
Ward 1,	Yes. 220	No.
2,	189	8
8,	138	20
4,	70	4
5,	119	, 5
6,	77	.7
a to plant	67	19
All on their to all	870	68

none, and afterwards passed by the Board of Aldermen by 5 yeas to 1 nay:

The body of Mrs. Kinsley was horribly cut and mangled. The jugular vein was severed by a deep gash on the side of the throat. There were also outs on the left jaw bone and on the left forehead, a gash nearly six inches in length on the left leg, and severe bruises on the left sheulder not to exist in the limits of the city, and that the same be raised by an issue of city scrip to said amount. The said issue to conform to the provisions of an act of the Legislature entitled "An act anthorhad been committed or attempted. The immediate cause of her death was the severing of the jugular vein. Appearances indicate that the murder or murderers had attacked widow K, in her bed, from which she had not arisen.

Miss Caswell had received severe blows on her head and face (probably by the chair) her skull was fractured, her left wrist broken, her arm and left shoulder the proceeds thereof to such owners of property and estate, within the limits of A. & W. Sprague's purchase in Angusta, as may convey their said property and estate, within the limits of A. & W. Sprague's purchase in Angusta, as may convey their said property and estate, within the limits of A. & W. Sprague's purchase in Angusta, as may convey their said property and estate. in Augusta, as may convey their said property and estate, to the said A. & W. Sprague, in such sums as the was probably the fracture of the skull, although it is possible that this might only have produced insensibility and that freezing did the rest.

Blood was found by the side of the stove in the sitting-room near the mantel-piece, indicating that Miss

The City Treasurer is hereby directed to make a re-

Sylvanus Caldwell, Owen C. Whitehouse, John L. Stevens, Rodney L. Fogg and James W. North be and and a match to light it, when she was struck by the villain (who probably had completed his work with Mrs. K.) with a chair. Miss C. not being rendered senseless by the blow, probably attempted to flee to her room, the villain following, and beating and cutting her until she fell in the doorway. Her wrist was undoubtedly broken in attempting to ward off the blows of the chair.

There were no indications that the house or any of the bureaus draws or trunks had been experienced. william Sprague, and directed to the Kennebec Com-pany, and that said committee have power to fill any vacancy which may occur in their board.

The following orders were also passed in concur-

by the City Council, shall be issued payable in twenty years in the city of Boston, and that the semi-annual

authorized to contract with parties for the printing of bonds, which may be needed to complete the purchase of the water power, by the Spragues, and the Mayor be authorized to draw his warrant on the City Treasurer in payment of the same.

report was read and accepted. Roll of accounts No. 18, amounting in the aggre-

gate to the sum of eight hundred and forty-three lars, was presented and payment ordered. Orders passed in Concurrence-Appropriating two

'I want to go in and warm me,' he reglied, Mr. running northerly and terminating at the new Belfas

An ordinance fixing the salary of the City Marsha ande an attempt to raise it, and soon after went sway. and police was read and laid over till the next meet-

Andrew Pike was appointed special police officer

THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY. We have received

Harper's Monthly Magazine. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. Terms \$8 per annum. Godey's Lady's Book. Published by L. A. Godey. Philadelphia. Terms \$8 per annum. Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine. Pab.

lished by Chas. J. Peterson, Philadelphia. Terms, Beadle's Monthly. Published by Beadle & Co. New York. Terms \$2 per annum. Arthur's Home Magazine. Published by T. S.

Arthur & Co., Philadelphia. Terms \$2.50 per an-

The Galaxy. Published fortnightly by W. C. & 80 cents per single number. Every Saturday. Published weekly by Ticknor

These publications may all be obtained of the book-The Waterville Mail reports a meeting of wool

growers at Anson, on Saturday last, Hon. W. R. Flint Mr. Keen began to examine his shirt sleeves, and be. presiding. Resolutions were adopted declaring the The United States Senate has rejected the fol lowing nominations made by the President: Thomas

a successful druggist in this city, who relinquished the

Sheriff Hewins has appointed the following Deputies for Kennebes County:-Augusta, Wm. H. Libby; replies to juestions are contradictory and confused, and he delines to give any information of his whereabouts on he night of the murder. Says he came from Charles R. McFadden; Clinton, Thos. B. Stinchfield;

Gov. Chamberlain left this city on Saturday las

In accordance with the call of the Scoretary of the medium length. In reference to the resolution Board of Agriculture, the wool growers of Maine, in thought our wool growers and farmers had storm the attendance was not so large as it would in not selling wool at a fair price; or in other words otherwise have been, but nearly all parts of the State farmers had been too avaricious.

Mr. Goodale introduced the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That sheep husbandry ought to be encouraged among us, not only as a direct means of support, but also as indirectly tending to maintain the productivity of the soil and thus enable it to support a larger number of producers, and that under conditions more desirable than they now enjoy.

Resolved, That it is the conviction of this Board that this course of husbandry cannot be safely entered.

hoped the question would be discussed in all its bear-ings. The direct advantage of sheep husbandry was the production of wool, and he believed the indirect
advantages of the subject had been underrated. We

Resolved, That sheep husbandry ought to be enadvantages of the subject had been underrated. We cannot dispense with sheep as a means of manuring our farms, and producing food. The object of the convention was to influence, as far as possible, the no-

resolutions.

**Resolved*, That it is the conviction of this convention, and we believe it to be the opinion of the most intelligent men in the State engaged in sheep husbandry, that a just protection to the wool growing interest of New England, requires that there should be laid upon imported wools an impost duty not less than that proposed by the Cleveland Convention.

**Resolved*, That the delegation in Congress from this State be requested to take all fair and honorable means to produce the caactment of a law in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

**Resolved*, That the delegation in Congress from this State be requested to take all fair and honorable means to produce the caactment of a law in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

**Resolved*, That the delegation in Congress from this State be requested to take all fair and honorable means to produce the caactment of a law in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

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**Resolved*, That the delegation in Congress from the state be requested to take all fair and honorable means to produce the caactment of a law in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing resolutions.

**Resolved*, That the delegation in Con

of matters pertaining to the protection of their several interests, and for the instruction of the people relating to such matters. poke substantially as follows:

He intimated a doubt whether the rates asked for by the Cleveland convention were such as the New Eugland farmer might desire. But he said the Secre-England farmer might desire. But he said the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Wells, the Commissioner of the Revenue, were both hostile to the project of increasing the wool tariff; that the latter had drafted a tariff bill so framed in relation to that subject that the Mestiza wool, the principal competing article of imported wool, would come in under a duty so low that it would constitute no adequate prohibition; that the Senate Committee of Finance had substituted the rates proposed by the Cleveland convention, and there was reason to hope that we might obtain the passage of those rates by united effort; but if we should in the present exigency ask for mere we should not be likely to get it, and we might thus impair any influence we might otherwise have in the passage of the act before Congress.

STATE TRIPFRANCE CONVENTION. In accordance with the eall, a convention of delega'es from the various Temperance organizations in the State was held in this city on Thursday last. The attendance was not so large as was expected and desired, owing to the bad condition of the roads and the failure of the train from Skowhegan. Many delegates from the eastern part of the State were thus deprived of the privilege of participating in the proceedings of the Convention. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M., and Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr. of Lewiston was chosen temporary chairman, and H. K.

He urged the necessity of protection for the American wool grower against the cheap labor of other countries and particularly the service or savage labor of Brazil; and argued broad grounds of general protection for American industry, concluding that the only way to secure the future prosperity of the country and to enable the people to sustain the unwonted burden of the Treasury is to protect them in their industry.

Morrill of Gardiner and Rev. F. Maguire of Water-ville, Secretaries.

A committee on permanent organization, Bov. D. B. Randall of Augusta, Chairman, was then appointed, who reported the following list of officers, who were duly elected:

President—Gov. Joshue J. Cl. trial pursuits against the incursions of foreigners in our markets with the products of labor where wages There were no indications that the house or any of the bureaus, draws or trunks had been examined, or that anything had been removed. The murderer had left nothing behind which had been used by him in the commission of the crime except the broken chair.

Although his diches must have been more or less covered with blood from the strength and committee be further authorized and dispersed and extensive effort of foreigners and domestic importers to foist upon the country a system of free trade, under specious pretences of protection, which would prove futile in practice. And he imputed much of the specious and unsatisfactory argument in the Guy Goss. Sagadahoe: N. G. Highborn, Walker and the country and the cou

life, even if prices were increosed by the duties, and that an unequal competition with the servile or cheap labor of foreign countries necessarily deprived the laboring classes of the means of procuring the comforts of life. And sam illustration he rapidly sketched the condition of the people in former times before the establishment of American manufactories had created employment and a consumption for the products of the farm, in contrast with their present condition.

products of the farm at remunerative prices.

He alluded to the recent report of Mr. Wells, Commissioner of the Revenue, who had expended ten pages of the seventy pages in his report in an argument against protection on wool. He considered the argument exceedingly fallacious, but had no time to answer them fully. He would call special attention to some of the points. One of them is, that the best protection for the wool grower is to stimulate manufacturer af woolens, and thus enable the manufacturer made a report which was adopted after some immate a report which was adopted that the law he can be convention may agree upon, and also to propose an address to the people of Maine.

During the afternoon session the Convention was addressed by many gentlemen in advocacy of more stringent and efficient legislation against the liquor traffic. ures of woolens, and thus enable the manufacturer prices of his goods. But when we shall have done that are we to suppose that the manufacturer is so blind to his own interests, so different from all other men, so magnanimous, that he would buy American wools, when he could import desirable qualities for one half the cost of domestic production? Or would he rather from inclination and necessity buy where he could buy to best advantage? And when we stimulate manufactures by a wisely adjusted duty on the county jail. The Committee also recommended the adoption of a State Constabulary law similar to ulate manufactures by a wisely adjusted duty on the raw imports, and yet refuse to impose a duty on the raw material, what do we effect but to enrich the foreign adopted.

material, what do we effect but to enrich the foreign producer and pauperize ourselves?

Another point of the Commissioner is, that wool an be produced in Texas and other Southwestern can be produced in Texas and other Southwestern chart protection therefore would serve only as protection to those regions and not for the Northern wool tion to those regions and not for the Northern wool grower. Well, let us have experiment for theorygower. Well, let us have experiment for theorygower out of the market. He stated reasons why. And it remains a fact that while, as the Commissioner says, Texas wool can be had in New York for 24 cents, Northern fleeces are selling for 45 and 55 and even up to 60 cents or higher. Let us at least give the American market to the American wool grower, and if we cannot successfully compete with other parts of the country, we shall have no cause to complain.

It and the evening, the Joint Select Committee of the Legislature on amendments to the liquor law, being present by invitation, a Committee, consisting of Mcssrs. Munger of Portland, Fletcher of Bath, Dingley of Lewiston and Randall of Augusta, severally made addresses representing the views of the Convention, and urging upon their attention the reforms in legislation asked for by the unanimous voice of the tamperance people of Maine.

The following are an abstract of the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

The first recites that the Temperance men of Maine are neither few or feeble; that during the rebellion this issue was in abeyance, but that the imperative demand is that no effort should be spared to renew the war.

complain.

It ought to be thoroughly understood that there is no conflict of interest between the producer and the manufacturer. Their interests are not identical, it is true, but convergent and reciprocal. Neither can prosper without the other. Therefore foster each by fostering the other. Foster our whole industrial system of the State. fostering the other. Foster our whole industrial system, bringing each part into unison with every other;

The fourth pledges the Convention to vote for countries; enrich all classes as you enable the people to enrich themselves by labor, and thus substitute for the mere peasant classes of Europe an intelligent and presence and the mere peasant classes of the mere peasant classes of the mid- and believed. and prosperous yeomanry, as the pride and hope of the country. In no other way can we hope for national prosperity, or expect to sustain the heavy burden which now rest upon us.

To secure these ends the speaker considered that To secure these ends the speaker considered that there were two principal things to be done. There are powerful influences against us. The Secretary and Commissioner are hostile. The foreigners and importers are industrious. We may fail at the present session. If we succeed we can only retain the friends of success only by vigilance. Therefore, First, Let us resort constantly to the people. Agitate the whole matter. Bring it every where under discussion. Let the people be dilligently instructed as to their own just wants, and thoroughly indoctrinated in just principles of protection, and they will demand and obtain what they need.

Second, We need advocates in both branches of

they will demand and obtain what they need.

Second, We need advocates in both branches of Congress—men who have both the ability and the courage to assert our rights; and not ability and courage alone, but sho the virtue to resist the seductions of opulent tempters and the blandishments of power. Let the people therefore be taught to insist upon the selection of brave and able men known to understand and respect these wants of the country, to represent them and secure their own interests to the exclusion of the arts and intrigues of the politicians;—men who will speak with power to the whole country, and whose voices will be reached by the people in a manner to convey effectual instruction to those in power.

Mr. Whittier introduced a resolution to the effect that the Convention recommend to our wool growers

that the Convention recommend to our wool growers ing in this life than to see a poor but the importance of producing fine wool containing the man struggling with a meustache.

State Wool Growers' Convention. | least possible quantity of grease or yolk, and of Board of Agriculture, the wool growers of Maine, in connection with the members of the Board, met in convention at the Senate Hall in the State House, on Wednesday, Jan. 23d. On account of the severe were left, in growing too heavy wool; 2d, in keping so many sheep to the exclusion of cattle; and 3d,

wer: represented, either by delegates from local essociations, or those specially interested in the matter.

Hon. Samuel Wasson, President of the Board of Agriculture, called the meeting to order, and invited Hon. Samuel F. Perley of the House of Representa-

tives, to preside. S. L. Goodale of Saco, and Samuel of York, all spoke in favor of the resolutions offered L. Boardman of Augusta, were chosen Secretaries.

Mr. Goodale introduced the following resolutions:

Mr. Gilbert of Bath, after which the convention

Resolved. That it is the conviction of this Board that this course of husbandry cannot be safely entered upon or advised, as the tariff on wool now is. They insist that in justice to our State, the tariff should be so modified as that foreign wool should only be admitted, charged with a burden equivalent to that to which our producers are subjected by sheer force of climatic laws."

forwarded to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, expressive of the views of the Convention of an increased tariff on wool, now before Congress. The Committee retired for consultation, and during their absence a discussion upon the question of increased protection for American wool and sheep husbandry In support of the resolutions, Mr. Goodale said he was entered into by Measrs. Whittier, Ayer, Carpen-

convention was to influence, as far as possible, the notion of Congress in regard to the proposed tariff on wool, and he hoped there would be a free and social discussion of the subject.

Mr. Dana of Portland, was the next speaker. His remarks were forcible, well put, and received the closest attention of all present. We shall endeavor to give them in full in our next issue, it being impossible for us, on-account of their length, to publish them this week.

Mr. Gilbert, Esq., of Bath, introduced the following resolutions.

Resolved, As the deep conviction of all present that sheep husbandry cannot be safely entered upon or Resolved, As our own convictions, and we believe also that of all the most intelligent sheep growers in the State, that a just protection to the wool growing interest of New England requires that there should be and of the manufacture of woolen goods ought not to conflict with each other, and that the import duty manufactures the home market for the same. ufactures the home market for the same. Resolved, That the delegation in Congress from this

the manufacturer of woollen goods, are in harmony with each other, and that such protection as may be enacted in favor of the manufacturer, should be enlarged to a degree sufficient to compensate for the impost duties laid upon imported wools."

al resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we advise the wool growers and woolen manufacturers to hold meetings at central points in different parts of the State for the discussion of matters pertaining to the protection of their several

The convention then adjourned.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. In accordance Lewiston was chosen temporary chairman, and H. K. act before Congress.

He urged the necessity of protection for the AmeriMorrill of Gardiner and Rev. F. Maguire of Water-

Vice Presidents-N. Dingley, Jr., Androscoggin; our markets with the products of mach ance of life. Ezekiel Knights, Aroostook; Seth Soammon, Cumber-He said that there is now going on a thoroughly organized and extensive effort of foreigners and domestic improvements to fairt upon the country a system of free bec; Z. Pope Vose, Knox; L.T. Hobers Lines of the country a system of free bec; Z. Pope Vose, Knox; L.T. Hobers Lines of the country a system of free bec; Z. Pope Vose, Knox; L.T. Hobers Lines of the country a system of free bec; Z. Pope Vose, Knox; L.T. Hobers Lines of the country and the country a system of free bec; Z. Pope Vose, Knox; L.T. Hobers Lines of the country and the country and the country as the country and the country as the

late report of the Commissioner of Revenue to the influence of these interests. It behooved the people, if they wished to avoid the prostration of National industry, and the consequent disaster of National bankruptcy, to turn their attention to this matter, and to assert their power. We had fought through the battles of hostile armies in the field, and he believed we are now entering upon another struggle for the possession of our own markets

He illustrated at some length the general doctrine of protection and the justice of it, showing that protection to our own labors by import promoted industry, and thereby gave the people the means to supply their wants, to produce the comforts and luxuries of life, even if prices were increosed by the duties, and that an unequal competition with the servile or cheap

the farm, in contrast with their present condition, when manufactures and ready transportation have brought a cash market to every man's door for all the products of the farm at remunerative prices.

Committees were appointed to present before the Joint Select Committee of the Legislature on amendments of the liquor bill such suggestions and propongousts of the farm at remunerative prices.

to purchase the raw material largely. Well, he himself held to ample protection to the manufacturer. far amended as to make the first offence punishable protection to the manufacturer. far amended as to make the first offence punishable its, at all events secure to him with a fine of twenty dollars and costs of court, and our own markets. That is what he needs. Give him that and the natural law of trade will regulate the prices of his goods. But when we shall have done

none but Temperance men for office.

The fifth asks for the amendment of the liquor law and for the establishment of a State Constabulary. DEAFNESS AND CATARRH. This may certify that Dr. Carpenter, now at the United States Hotel, has cured me of deafness and discharges of the head of seventeen years standing. I had been doctored by many eminent physicians without relief. Any person many eminent physicians without relief. Any person many the store of Messrs Blunt &

interested can see me at the store of Messrs B. Foss, Middle Street.

Portland, Jan. 14th, 1867. Dr. Carpenter remains in Portland until Feb. 1st, only. He can be consulted at the Biddeford House, Biddeford, one month, commencing Feb. 1st, 1867.

Cure your coughs and colds. There is no cough or cold so obstinate, but what it yields at once to the expectorating and healing properties of Coe's Cough Balsam. It is an excellent remedy for croup, hearstness, sore threat, bronchitis, and all disorders of the

Blood's Rheumatic Compound now and for the next four months to be extensively used, is for sale in Portland by all dealers in medicine. Merchants in the country should not fail to procure immediately

Thick wind, broken wind, and rearing, ar sometimes produced by bronchitis or catarrh. If cured, the disease may be greatly pulliated by admitted, the disease may be greatly pulliated by admitted. Showday's Cavalry Condition Powders.

Josh Bil ings says there is nothing more touch

Congressional Summary.

onsidered. The bill makes 109 printed pages.
The bill was read, and several amendments, mostly verbal, adopted.
House. Mr. Baker introduced a joint resolution a stable basis to last for years. If our financial systems are declaring that the late rebellious States, by acts of sections, ceased to be States. When the rebellion was put down they became governments of military origin put down they became governments of military origin without civil foundations and not valid State governwents, and can only become such by declaration of Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bromwell introduced a resolution declaring the Mr. Bromwell introduced a resolution declaring the the States not now represented in Congress shall not be entitled to vote, and that when the Amendment is adopted by two-thirds of the States recognized as such by Congress, it shall be valid.

Mr. Ward of New York introduced a preamble and resolution concerning the disfranchissement of a portion of the citizens of Maryland. It sets forth, among other things, that armed forces of the United States were ordered by the Federal authority to co-operate with the Executive of the State of Maryland, and did override the Constitution and laws of the State of Maryland, and did override the Constitution and laws of the State of Maryland in securing the votes of rebels and persons disqualified, and preventing loyal voters enjoying the right of elective franchises. It requests the Committee on Elections to inquire into and report whether the Constitution and laws have been violated, and whether the President, or any one under him, had in any manner interfered with the election.

Constitution and laws have been violated, and whether the President, or any one under him, had in any manner interfered with the election.

After a discussion, in which Mesers. Phelps, Dawes and Finch participated, Mr. Ward sent up to the clerk's desk and had read an article from the Baltimore American in support of his proposition, and said that as to the proposition which had been disputed by olerk's desk and had read an article from the Baltimore American in support of his proposition, and said that as to the proposition which had been disputed by Mr. Phelps, whether the prominent men of Maryland had asked for such action, he would inform that gentleman that there was John L. Thomas, his colleague, and another (Mr. Stewart) who is to contest the gentleman's (Mr. Phelps) seat next session. He has letters from numerous parties in Maryland, urging an investigation. It was the only remedy that they had.

After some further discussion the resolution was adopted—yeas 103, nays 35.

The select committee on the murder of United States of the subject of improvements be requested forthwith to call the attention of our delegation in the Fox and Wisconsin rivers which is referred to in the Goaernor's message and urge them to act in concert with other States in favor of such improvement.

A communication was received from the Governor as follows:

STATE OF MAINE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

against the bills and amendment. The latter said he was unhesitatingly in favor of admitting those Southern States which would ratify the Constitutional

on Territories.

The bill changing the mode of appointing Pension Agents, and providing that such agents hereafter be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate was amended, and sent to the Heuse for of the Senate was amended, and sent to the Heuse for This I assume to have been done under the general

Mr. Cattell made an address advocating a protective tariff. In the course of his remarks he introduced the House. Mr. Hals of Ellsworth, from the Commit

people of the United States for the year 1900 was in round numbers as follows: Those engaged in agricultures, \$1,609,000,000; manufactures, including all and canafe equipped, home made manufactures, etc., \$917,000,000; manufactures, etc., \$925,000,000; domestic commerce, \$1,500,000,000, (this num represents the eta annuel acraings, or gross increase in money value derived from railtroads, turnpikes, canafa, stamboats, etc., melpoyed in the transportation of passengers and commodities within the country, including money value of all indicated labor devoted thereto;) foreign commerce, \$190,000,000; (this surpresents the net annuel acraings or gross in crease of money value derived from exchanging products with foreign countries, that is, from foreign imports and exports and from the carrying to and for depassengers, etc.); engaged in imporous the face of the country and subduing it to the purposes of society, \$2,400,000,000; (this sur represents the year) increase value of lands and other immovable proyal exceptions and exports and from the carrying to and foreign countries, that is, from proved, and comprises permanent way of railroads and exnals and call real property;) making the total gold values \$6,756,000,000; (this sum represents the same in girl and the state of 1869, \$9,480,000,000). Of the \$6,700,000 (gold value) produced in 1860, \$6,000,000 (or devoted the face) of the committee of the same relative to the same relativ

Mr. Fessenden opposed the amendment of Mr. Sprague. He was not in favor of placing such duties upon foreign articles as would prevent their importation. He thought it best to move gradually. It would not do to leave the formation of a tariff to the manual and concluded. The Senate amendment of Mr. He debate on the bill to increase the Governor's salary to the manual and concluded. The Senate amendment of Mr. Horse, An order was adopted looking to Legislatura.

Arr. Sprague's amendment was not agreed to, and he made another which was also disagreed to.

House. After discussion the vote was taken on Mr. Boutwell's bill to impose the test oath on attorneys and counselors practicing in the Federal courts.

The vote resulted in the passage of the bill—yeas

The vote resulted in the passage of the bill—yeas

Friday, Jan. 25.

and counselors practicing in the Federal courts.

The vote resulted in the passage of the bill—yeas 109, nays 42.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

Senate. Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill with but few amendments.

The Tariff bill came up at one P. M. Mr. Grimes took the floor against it, denouncing it as only in the interest of a few large manufacturers, designed to put more money in their pockets, which is robbed from American labor. He condemned the movement as a fact calculated to decrease instead of increase the revenue.

Mr. Kirkwood moved to amend by reducing the duty on lumber used for fenoing.

Mr. Chandler wanted to see the duty on lumber increased, as it was a product of labor, and could not be sufficiently protected under the present tariff.

Mr. Sprague said this was a commercial tariff, made in the interest of importers, and denounced it as such House. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of putting wagons, harnesses, bedsteads, chains, &c., on the free list.

The bill was reported to extend the provisions of the Agricultural Act to Tennessee. After considerable debate Mr. Donnelly moved an amendment that land granted should be held by the State of Tennessee, and that no person shall be employed as professor or teacher in such college who ever

Cooper and Kelley, wherein the former called the latter a liar. A point of order was made that such debate was not in order, when all debate ceased and the bill was passed.

The second of inequality en account of color, against curtailment of the currency, for extension of the law of copyright to trade marks, &c.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the facts connected with the massacre by Indians at Fort Phil. Kearney.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden all orders were postponed in order to reach the tariff bill, which was then considered. The bill makes 109 printed pages.

The bill was read, and several amendments, mostly verbal, adopted.

After some further discussion the resolution was adopted—yeas 103, nays 35.

The select committee on the murder of United States soldiers in South Carolina was directed to inquire into the public whipping of United States citizens at Raleigh and the burning to death of citizens in South Carolina when confined in jail.

The House proceeded to discuss Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill, and was addressed by Mr. Kerr in opposition and Mr. Higby in support of the same. The position and Mr. Higby in support of the same. The former sustained the President's policy in reference to former sustained the President's policy in reference to the establishing of the State Governments in the South.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Trimble and Dodge against the bills and amendment. The latter said he against the bills and amendment. The latter said he against the bills and amendment. The latter said he against the bills and amendment.

Addresses were made by desired the said he was unhesitatingly in favor of admitting those Southern States which would ratify the Constitutional Amendment and send loyal Representatives to Congress.

TUEDAY, Jan. 22.

Senate. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to equalize bounties to soldiers, sailors and marines of the late war.

A bill was presented by Mr. Williams to provide for the registration of electors in the territories of the United States, and that before such registration the voters shall take an oath of loyalty, and no personshall be accepted for registry who has given aid and comfort to the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Addresses were made by description for August 1866, under the following letter of instructions:

Joseph H. Manley Esq.—Sir: Being desirons of putting the claims of the States, in train of settlement before the close of my administration, I hereby charge you with the luty of proceeding to Washington for that purpose. You will use your best endeavent to accomplish that object, corresponding with me to accomplish that object, corresponding with me to the time is brief, you will press the matter with energy to make known any deficiency in the testimony to the time is brief, you will press the matter with energy for the farm of the States, and that before such registration the voters shall take an oath of loyalty, and no person shall be accepted for registry who has given aid and somfort to the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

The hill was presented by Mr. Williams to provide for the train of the claims of the State of Maine against the government, of the United States, in train of settlement before the close of my administration, I hereby charge you with the luty of proceeding to Washington for that purpose. You will use your best endeavent on the torse the close of my administration, I hereby charge you with the luty of proceeding to washington for that purpose. You will press the matter with me accomplish that object, corresponding with me to acc

This I assume to have been done under the general This I assume to have been done that the growth of the Governor is charged to look after the interests of the State. Mr. Manley has received one hundred dollars, which was paid from the

Appril next.

The amendments of the Finance Committee were concluded, and the bill was before the Senate as in committee of the whole and still open to amendment.

The Cattell made an address advocating a protective converged to the converged and the committee of the whole and still open to amendment.

The Cattell made an address advocating a protective converged to the committee of the whole and still open to amendment.

following tables, prepared by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department:

"The value in gold of the annual product of the people of the United States for the year 1860 was in round numbers as follows: Those engaged in agriculture, \$1,609,000,000; manufactures, including all

on motion of Mr. Hutchinson of Harmony,

Ordered, That the Committee on Legal Reform be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Courts of Conciliation similar to those adopted in France, Demmark, Sweden and some other enlightened nations of Europe to settle differences among our citives taken after an hour's debate on Wednesday.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Senate. Mr. Norton introduced a bill amendatory to the Homestead law. It provides that any person in the military or naval service of the United States at the date of the act of May 20, 1862, and at that time also a resident upon any public lands, may, by paying the usual price, have a patent five years from that date. The widows of sailors and soldiers who were lost in the service are to have a similar benefit.

The bill of the House prescribing rules for the qual
ification of Mr. Hutchinson of Harmony,
Ordered, That the Committee on Legal Reform be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Courts of Conciliation similar to those adopted in France, Demmark, Sweden and some other enlightened nations of Europe to settle differences among our citivens, and by so doing prevent litigation and cost.

The bill for the increase of the salary of the Governor was read a third time, and the question was on the amendment of the Senate raising the amount to \$8,000.

Messrs. Toby of Athens and Brown of Hampden opposed the amendment, and Messrs. Titcomb of Augusta, Hale of Ellsworth and Shepley favored it.

The House adjourned, the question being still pending.

Senate. Several bills were reported from the Rail-incation of favored it.

Senate. Several bills were reported from the Rail-incation of favored it.

ate. The widows of sailors and soldiers who were lost at the service are to have a similar benefit.

The bill of the House prescribing rules for the qualification of lawyers practicing in United States Courts was received and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Tariff bill came up at one o'clock.

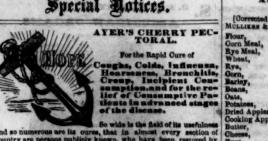
The Tariff bill came up at one o'clock.

The Avandiency of further amending the

The Tariff bill came up at one o'clock.

Mr. Sprague moved to amend by increasing the duty on brown linen ducks, canvasses, padding, etc., to four cents per yard and thirty-five per cent. ad valoured to the state of the state

Special Actices.



the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied ou to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and other eminent personages, have less their names to certify the upparalleled uscludiess of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis AMERICAN ALMANAO, in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints our remedies cure.

Those who require an alterative medicine to purify the hieod will find AYES'S CONF. EXT SARAFABILLA the one to use. Try it once, and you will concede its value. nee, and you will concede its value. Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.
sale by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Augusta. 2m52.

DR. AYER'S PREPARATIONS sale in Augusta by CHARLES K. PARTRIDGE,

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A Sore Throat, Irritation of the Lungs, a Perm nent Thront Disease or Consumption COUGHS COLD 18 OFTEN THE RESULT. **Brown's Bronchial Troches**

For Brochitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consum tive and Throat Diseases.

Troches are used with always good success. SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS fill find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken bet rtion of the vocal organs. The Troches are recomm

nging or speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exen throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and Proches are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do ot take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be offered

ny The Proprietor of SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, the aventor of SCHENC'KS RESPIROMETER, the only instrument at case to a certainty detect the slightest marmur of the respira-

that can to a certainty detect the slightest marmur of the respiratory organs.

This is of great importance to Dr Schenck, to know the exact condition of the lungs, whether it is Tuberculous, Pulmonary, Bronchial, Picuritic, or Dyspeptic Consumption, and whether it is both lungs or only one that is deceased.

It requires constant and long practice to become familiar with every sound or rattling of a deceased bronchial tube. Patients come to Dr. Schenck to get examined that have been examined by their family physician, who told them that their lungs were almost gone; when by a close examination with the Respirometer, it is often found that it is an affection of the bronchial tube; and by getting a healthy action of the liver and tone of the stomach, the sufferer is soon restored to health. Some times medicine that will stop a cough is certain death to the patient. It locks up the liver, stops the circulation of the very organs that caused the cough.

in fact, stopping the action of the rest of the cough.

DR. SOHENCK will be professionally at his rooms every week, 32 Bond street, New York, and 35 Hanover street. Boston, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer the charge is five (5) dollars. His medicines are for sale by all drugstets and desiers. Also a full supply at all times at his rooms. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each 31.50 per bottle, or 37.50 the half dosen. Mandrake Pilis 26 cents per box.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 33 Hanover street, Agents for Boston. For Sale by all druggists.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS. R WORM LOZENGES. Much sickness, undoubtedly, with childre worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This

Children having Worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of Worms in Children are often over combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Fermifuge Boston, Jan. 22, 1866.

Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, New York. Bold by all

THE COUGH AND LUNG REMEDY.

alers in Medicines, at 25 ets. a box.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

extracts from letters:
L. Bowis, Druggist, Uniontown, Penn., writes, April 4, 1866:
Allen's Lung Batasm has performed some remarkable cures
about here. I recommend it with confidence in all diseases of the
throat and Lungs."

sold by C. K. PARTRIDGE, Augusta, and by all dealers in

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE

SOAP.
A superior Tellet Seap, prepared from refined Vegetable Oils in combination with Glycerine, and especially de signed for the use of Ladles and for the Nursery. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists.

Mith B. T. BABITT'S pure Gonocentrated Potash, or resdy scap maker. Warranted double the strength of common Potash, and superior to any other saponifier or ley in market. Put up in cass of one pound, two pounds, three pounds, six pounds and twelve pounds, with full directions in English and German for making Hard and Soft Soap. One pound will make fifteen gallons of soft soap. No lime is raquired. Consumer will find this the cheapest Potash in market.

B. T. BABBITT,
9m45 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington St., N. Y.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Beliable— produces a splendid Black or natural Brown—remedies the ill ef-

fect of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. DR. E. R. JACKSON'S CATARRH SNUFF. Will positively cure the worst cases of CATARRH, COLDS, GHS, SNUFFLES, &c., and in most cases give instant religions of the process of the standard religions and the standard religions. Mild, pleasand delightful to use. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail for 3 and the standard religions of the standard reli

FOR COUGHS, COLDS & CONSUMPTION,

An Old Story, but yet Irue; that Coa's Dysreysia Com nas performed more cares in cases of Dysreysia, Indigestion and deneral Debility, than any medicine ever compounded. It is ex-cellent for Stok Headsobe, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Cramps Dolic, and distress. All druggists keep it.

The Markets.

CATTLE MARKETS. AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD At market: Cattle. Sheep. Hogs. Vsal.
This week, ... 502 6056
Last week, ... 2513 9298
One year ago, (Jan. 17,) 2129 9278

One year ago, (Jan. 17,) 2129

PRICES:

ENTER STATE ST \$35@45.

Burner—\P B., 5@6jc; Sheep and Lambs, in droves, \$2.50\(\ell \)

\$5.0\(\psi \) head.

Hidden—Brighton, 10\(\psi \) 10: country lots, 9\(\psi \) 90; c. Calf Skins 18\(\psi \) 00.

Falts—Sheep Skins 10\(\psi \) 13; Lamb Skins 10\(\psi \) 125.

BEOTES—Wholesale, 0\(\psi \) 00; retail 0\(\psi \) 00.

DROVES OF OATTLE FROM MAINE.

DROVES OF CATTLES FROM MAINE.

o cattle from Maine are reported this week.

EMARKS. There have been but a few sales of cattle, and demand is not very active. Many of the butchers having kenough to last until next week. The travelling has been othat for several days butchers did not attempt to go to mar-Prices upon the best grades are higher than they were last it. The cattle from Maine did not get in until 1 o'clock thirolog, and there has been but very little done up to this 11

Skrau Oxsx. The cattle from Mains got in about 1 o'c'ectoring, and there has not been much done with workin Holders are asking from \$135 to \$300 V pair.

NEW YORK MARKET Jan. 28.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT. TUREDAY Jan. 29, 1867.
[Corrected weekly by J. McAsthus, J. Hanes & Co., C. H
SULLIERS & Co., and E. G. Stores, encourse to Cony & Parter.

PORTLAND MARKET.

332@35.

HAY—W net ton, pressed, \$22@25 00; loose \$22@24.

HIDES AND BKINS—Western 33@24; Slaughter Hides, % @
10c; Calf Skins, 29@30; Lamb Skins 1 00@1 50.

PRODUCE—Potatoes W left, \$2 25@23 50; Beef W fb., 10@
13c; Eggs W doz., \$2@31c; Turkeys, 30@22c; Chickens, 17@
20c; Gees, 20@23; Onions, \$2 00@2 25 W bush, Lamb, 12@15c;
Veal 0.@30c. Cranberries W bil. \$12.09@\$13.00.—Price Cur-

BOSTON MARKET Jan. 26. FLOUR—Western Superfine, \$9.50@10.50; Common extras a 11.00@12.00; Medium extras at \$13.00@14.00; and good and noice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at \$14.50@17.75 \$\psi\$ bbl, Coax—Western mixed, \$1.22@1.85; yellow, \$1.21c@\$1.24 OATS—Northern and Canada, 70@80c \$\psi\$ bush; P. E. Island 20,000c. Bys -1 30 #0 1 40 # bush. Shorts \$33,00\$15; Fine Feed \$36.00 38; and Middlings at \$40,0042 # ton. Wool.—41,007 c #0, has to quality, for flows and pulled. Har—Sales from \$28 to \$30.

Married.

In this city, 23d inst., by Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Charles F. Potter, Esq., to Miss Huidah D., daughter of John McArthur, Esq., all of this city. 24th inst., by Rev. Mr. Johnson, Chas. D. Livermore, of Portland, to Miss Hattle E. Leighton, of Augusta. In Liberty, 16th inst., George O. White, of Hallowell, to Miss Lydia C. Bridges of Liberty.

In Bellast, 12th inst., Wm. Thurston to Miss Susan E. Hall. In Monmouth, Jan. 8th, by William Dustin, Esq., Mr. George E. Perry of Winthrop, to Miss Lists L. Piummer of Menmouth. In Jefferson, Jan. 1st, by Rev. S. K. Partridge, Mr. A. S. Macalister of West Roxbury, Mass., to Miss Sarah T. Peaslee of Jefferson. to Miss Julia Hanson, both of Albion. In Topsham, Jan. 8th. Capt. Joseph Hall of Bast Bowdoin-um, to Mrs. Rachel Skofield of Topsham.

l months. In Mt. Vernon, Jan. 5th, Nathaniel Robinson, agod 59 years, 5 months.

In South China, 26th inst, Josiah Jones, aged 74 years. [Funcral services, Saturday, Feb. 2d.]

In New Sharco, Jan. 11th, Lydin G., wife of Timothy Bragdon, aged 30 years, 5 months.

In Monree, 3d ult., John H. Woods, son of Francis Woods, formerly of Hallowell, aged 12 years, 6 months.

In Lawrence, Jan. 3th, Lizzie S., only daughter of J. C. and Susan D. Reynolds, of Sidney, aged 10 years, 11 months.

In Sing Sing, N. Y., Jan. 14th, Eddie K., only child of L. P. and H. K. Hubbard, aged 6 months, 20 days.

Advertisements. TO THE CUMBERLAND BONE CO. As you seem determined from year to year, to publish comparisons unfavorable to my phosphate, I am induced (with a view to test your confidence in year Phosphate and at the same time to give to the farmers of Mains, outside of a few interested in the Cumberland Bone Company, a fair chance to try each kind of Phosphate side by side) to make the following proposition, which I trust will anticleatly indicate the estimation in which I hold my own Phosphate:

I will place in the hands of Messrs. EMERY & WATERHOUSE of Portland, Mo., (disinterested parties and entirely disconnected with the Phosphate trade) 30 tons of my Phosphate. If you will so place an equal amount—both parties to show by chemical analysis, that seach 50 tons is of the regular quality of their manufacture of the past 12 months average standard.

The 100 tons shall be sold to the farmers of Maine, with a guaranheate which proves of the issat value, shall be forfeited to the person trying the experiment. The Phosphate shall be delivered in

REMOVAL. W. F. SMITH & CO.,

NEW GRANITE BLOCK, Nearly Opposite the Post Office, Where they offer for sale a large and well selected Stock Hardware, Iron and Steel, Glass,

Cutiery Mechanics' Tools, Oil Cloth Carpetings, Building Materials, Leather Beiting, Weymouth Nails, and ery description of goods usually kept in such an establishm AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Augusta, Jan. 29, 1867 W. F. SMITH & CO.

AUGUSTA MAINE. Home Office in Williams Block, Augusta. Directors Office, No. 80 Washington St., Boston. New York Office, No. 151 Broadway, N. Y. MAINE DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, JOSEPH BRADSTREET, JOHN D. LANG,

TERM LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICES. This is the only Life Insurance Company operating in the state under a charter from Maine—and it is doing a large and successful business in Massachusetts, New York, and other State which has increased techoid in the last four years; the total amount of Premiums the past eight months of the current year being over

\$5,699,350,00.

Augusta References (Most of whom are insured in this Company) HOX. LOT M. MORRILL, HOX. BICHARD D. H.
HOD. JOHN L. CUYLER, HON. BICHARD D. R.
CAPT. BENJ. H. GILBRETH, U. S. A., REV. E. H. W. BEIT
COL. GRODE W. BTRAILET, Prest. First National Bank,
WM. R. SHITH, Esq., Cashler """
BENJ. H. CUSHMAN, Prest. Grantie
WM. T. JOHNSON, CAshler, """
""

F. W. KINSMAN!! F. W. KINSMAN!! F. W. KINSMAN. F. W. KINSMAN.

The entire stock of GROCERIES in the store occupied by E. G. Brows, (corner of Bridge and Water streets,) together with Horse, Pung, and Wagon, and all the fixtures necessary for the business of a Rotali Grocery Store. The store can be rented upon reasonable terms. Possession given issuediately. The continued illness of Mr. Brown has induced him to close up his entire

L. W. GRAPTON. CHILDREN CRY FOR IT: MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SLRUP, for rate at SIN MONS' Drug Store, cor. Court and State St, Augusta, Me. 8

CHAPPED HANDS AND SORE LIPS. A sure cure can be found at SIMMONS' Drug Store, corner e State and Court street, Augusta.

For sale wholesale or retail at PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store.

THE GREATEST STORY OF THE AGE. | SPECIAL NOTICE. In keeping with the promise which we made some time back, to I am prepared to exchange clothing for cash, at prices that defy

LEON LEWIS.

The Demon of the Bermudas.

The Frightful Water Wolf,

THE WATER WOLF

In Sidney, Jan. 20th, Miss Catharine S. Lyon, aged 71 years, months. In Windsor, 17th inst., Mr. Samuel Trouant, Jr., aged 36 yrs,

TINION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for this Company for Augusta and vicinity, is prepared to receive applications for insurance on lives in all the usual forms of

BFRJ. H. COSMAN, Prest. Grantle
WM. T. JOHSSON, Cashier,
JOSEPH A. HOMAN, Editor of Maine Farmer,
ET Phamphlets and all desired information to be had at the
office of the Company, immediately over the Banking Room of the
First National Bank.

G. P. OOUHEANE, Agent.

Augusta, Oct. 8, 1866.

F. W. KINSMAN.

Has just opened
Has just opened
AT NO. 8, Birner's BLOCK!
A New Stock of
Call and see the New Boore and the New Goods!
Call and see the New Store and the New Goods!
Call and see the New Store and the New Goods!
Call and see the New Store and the New Goods!
Call and see the New Store and the New Goods!
No. 8, Birner's BLOCK,
No. 8, Birner's BLOCK,
Water Street!
Augusta!
Water Street!
Call and see!
Call and see!
Do not forget the place, No. 8 Bridge's Block, directly opposite eptifs

SHOW CASES, Office Desks and Tables,

DAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP. Of all grades, from \$1 to \$10 a hundred, for sale by CHARLES E. PARTRIBGE, Augusta.

THE WATER WOLF:

the simple description of which fearful monster causes the flesh to creep with horror. The story is full of action at the very start, and the reader finds his attention enchalmed before he has read a dozen sentences. It is full of the most thrilling situations, and possesses a plot of the greatest intricacy and of the most ingen-ious character.

il unquestionably add greatly to the already great seput SON LEWIS, and will undoubtedly be extensively read. THE WATER WOLF:

Or, the Demon of the Bermudas, BY LEON LEWIS.

Is now ready, and for sale everywhere.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY is sold by all News Agen-The MEW YORK WHERLY is sold by all News Agents throughout the United States. The price is six-cents, but incases where Ag-nis have to pay extra freight, a higher price is charged. Where there is a News Agent in the town, we desire our friends to get the Werkly through him. We do not wish to mail the paper except is places where there is no other means of getting it, when sent by mail, single copies, \$19 per annum; four copies, \$10, which is \$2 60 a copy; eight copies, \$29. The party who sends as \$20 for a club of eight copies, all sent at one time,) will be untitled to a copy Free. Postmasters and others who get up clubs, in their respective towns, can afterward add single copies at \$1 50. The New Fork Weakly and the Ulustrated Literary Album will both be sent for \$5 per annum.

Er Specimen Copies Sent Pree. STREET & SMITH, Proprietors,

11 PRANKPORT ST., NEW YORK. WALKER,S HORSE PITCHFORK.

WALKER HORSE PITCHFORK! It was patented about the middle of February, 1806, and since that time has been sold in greater numbers than any other Agricultural Implement, selling to thousands of people owning some one of another kind.

Fig. 1 represents its position before being thrust into the hay, Fig. 2 shows its position when leaded. The hay is carried from the load to the mow by means of a rope attached to a large eye and passing through a series of pulicys (3) arranged above and below, coming out on the floor so as to attach the other end to a horse. When the hay is at the right place en the mow, the fork is discharged by the saan on the load by pulling at the

MANUFACTURED BY WHEELER, MEDIOH & CO.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

G. A. WHITE, PARRETT'S Corn Fodder and Straw Cutter THE VICTOR!

Owing to the difficulty of transporting such a machine long distances the inventor does not have it built at a single Factory in the country on a royalty, but prefers to sell his right in Towns and Counties, to persons in the respective territories who desire to manufacture it, thereby making it a national thing. Its simplicity and ease of construction adapts it very nicely to this disposition of it. This machine is generally used in the West, in New York, Vermont and Massachusetts, and its success in these parts assures the patentee that it will not be looked upon as on the same level with far too many worthless patent articles. It yields a good profit to manufacturers and gives unusual satisfaction every where. Persons wishing territory may apply to



THE LAMB MACHINE Knits not only Stockings, but more than Thirty other Useful Articles of Apparel, And will earn a living for any family. AGENTS WANTED. Send for cicular, enclosing stamp to th LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO. Springfield Mass., or 63 Court St. Boston

ITCHFILD ACADEMY. be Spring Term will commence on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1867, D. L. SMITH, Principal, with such assistants as the wants of the school may require.
Board from \$2 to \$3.50 per week. Booms for self-boarding on
reasonable terms. TEXT BOOKS may be had of the Principal as
low as in other places. Special attention will be given to those
fitting for business, or teachers of common schools, and little attention given to the classics, book keeping by doubte and single
entry without extra charge. For further particulars apply to the
Principal for circulars or catalogues.

A. P. SMITH,
Litchfield Corner, Jan. 28, 1867.

418 Secretary.

MAST CORINTH ACADEMY. The Trustees of this Institution feel that it has entered upon a new and successful career. Having secured the services of able teachers, they are confident that superior opportunities are offered for a practical and thorough education. The Normal and Classical departments are under the direct tuition of the Principal, and no pains are spared in order to make this second to no other in-

Attution in the State.

The Spring Term will commence on TUESDAY, Feb. 26, 1867, and continue cleven weeks. For further particulars, and for the EMPLOYMENT. THE AUBUBN PUBLISHING CO., offer the best History of the Rebellion. Latest, Cheapest, and most Complete. THE BEST ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY. THE BEST WORK OF THE DOMESTIC ANTHALS. THE BEST WORK ON THE FARM AND GARDENS.

The best Terms, and the most reliable Instructions to Agents

M. G. STORKE, Publishing Agent, 3w8* BEESWAX WANTED. One thousand pounds or less, of a good article of BEESWAX.

THE BEST PANILY RECEIPT BOOK, &c., &c.

Address, stating condition, quantity, and price, SOLOMAN D. PRESCOTT, Box 4362, Boston Post Office 3#8 THE EYE! THE EYE! DR. E. KNIGHT has discovered a new treatment for the and EAR, by which he is curing some of the worst cases of hees and Deafness ever known, without instruments of pain. CANCERS. Dr. Knight's new treatment of Cancers surp all others now in use. It cures without knife, plaster or pain heels without a sear. Every kind of disease treated with gracess. Humors of every kind eradicated from the system, charge for cusualisations. Office, 259 Tremont St., Boston. UPHAM'S CELEBRATED PILE ELECTUARY,
For sale by PARTRIDGE, Druggist.

WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT or sale at PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store. tis, at PARTRIGE'S Drug Store. REFINED PORGIE OIL, an article found by practical experience to be much more durable and every way equal, if not better than Linseed oil, for cutside painting, for sale by the barret or a retail by

JOHN McARTHUR,

AT

MOR THE HOLIDAYS.

LOOK! LOOK! OVERCOATS. Moscow Benver Overconts made to order, SUITS. Coats, Pants and Vests, all wool, PANTS AND VESTS. Pants and Vests,

FINE WOOLLENS! issinding all the novelties of the season, which will be sold by the yard or made into garments at equally low prices. A LARGE LOT OF FURNISHING GOODS, high will be sold cheaper than can be purchased class

Also, A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

EJ Don't all to call before purchasing, as you can save money W. P. CHISAM. Water, Cor. Bridge Street, Augusta. U. s. BONDS.

We are now exchanging

Aug. 1884, 7-30 Bonds fer 5-90s. Call at our office, on same floor with PREEMAN'S NATIONAL BANK.

ROWDOIN COLLEGE.

MONMOUTH ACADEMY.

G B. SMITH, Teacher of Penmauship Nullis A. Brown, Teacher of music,

MEDICAL DEPARMENT.

SAMUEL HARRIS, D. D., President of the College.
J. S. TRESSEY, LL.D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.
T. T. DASA, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Med-

The SPRING TERM of this Institution will commonce the last institution of February next, and continue eleven weeks.

WILLIAM B. SNELL, A. M., Principal.

Tuition.

VICE'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Of Seeds, and Floral Guide for 1867.

CHOICE PLOWERS AND VEGETABLES, A Beautiful Colored Flower Plate,

For frontispiece. Also, descriptions of the

With full and plain directions for culture.

DRY GOODS (for Cash).

FOR SIXTY DAYS AT

BARTON & RUSSELL.

BOSWORTH is not only selling goods at unpardonable low prices, but ing them up in a style and finish that carmple becarpasse doors south Ken. Bridge.

(Successor to CONY & FARRAR.)

DEALER IN

Also, wanted

200 POUNDS LEAF SAGE.

JOHN G. ADAM'S

AUGUSTA MARKET,

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND ROOM PAPER,

MB. ADAMS has enlarged and refitted his store and filled up with all new goods, such as Watches. Clooks, Jewelry, Spoons, Spectacles, and such goods an are generally kept in such shope i also Papers, Books, Stationery, Diaries, Albums, Portmonnais, and the best selection of toys ever kept in tows, and hundreds of other articles. Such will be sold cheap. Call and examiles for

ourselves Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, repaired in the best manner and

M. B. HODGES

Has removed to

No. 6 North's Block,

Three doors north of the old stand. Ladies who have not pur chased their Winter Millinery, would do well to call immediately as we are cleaing out our LARGH STOCK of ready made Rennets and Hats at cost, preparatory to Spring business.

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. & G. W. DORR is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to the above firm will please call and settle, at the old stand.

JOHN DORR,
Augusta, Jan. 7, 1867. 2w7 GROEGE W. DORR.

We, the undersigned have this day formed a copartnershi under the name and style of TITOOME & DORR, for the purpose of continuing the Drag, Paint, and Oil business, in all its branches, at the old stand of J. & G. W. DORR, west end of Kar Bridge, Augusta.

LEWIS H. TITOOME, Augusta, Jan. 7, 1857. 217 GEORGE W. DORR.

Druggists and Apothecarles,

No's. 7 Union Block, Water St.; 16 Cony St., East side, Augusta.

Augusta, Me, DEPUTY SHERIFF and CORONER, of Kenne bee County, and Deputy U. S. MARSHALL, District of Marne Office with True & Manley, Granite Block, Residence on Ceta Street, (East side of River)

DISSOLUTION COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

HIGHT & DEERING.

Dealers in

New Granite Block, Market Squ

OWER PRICES.

Jan. 1st , 1867.

Bosworth's

and selling off at low prices.

E. G. STORER,

FOR SALE.

Augusta, Nov. 10, 1866.

E. PENNO & SON,

Winthrop, January 14, 1867.

REMOVAL!

The undersigned will sell their stock of

The 47th Annual Course of Lectures in the Medical Scho-aine, will commence Feb. 21st, and continue 16 weeks. PACULTY OF INSTRUCTION :

And learn particulars. CALIES CANKER REMEDX. KLING & POTTER. For the Cure of Diphtherin, Common Soro Threat, and Canker in the Month. (Patented June 26th, 1866.)

3.7 We pay and sell all kinds of U. S. BONDS, GOLD, SILVER. and COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, at best rates.. Mar FOWLER, HAMLEN & SMITH, Have removed their stock of DRY GOODS.

(Patented June 28th, 1866.)

This Mudicine has been used in hundreds of cases of Diphtheria, and has proved to be superior to anything before the public for this terrible disease. Read the following

Recommendation:

Mr. Salin—Dear Str.—That dread disease—Diphtheria, visited this neighborhood during the past winter assuming a virulent type. The first case in my own family, I believe, with the sid of our best physicians, would have proved fatal, had I not been induced to try your "Canker Remedy" which aperated wonderfully upon the disease, and I believe the remedy, under Providence, saved the life of my child. I have had several cases of Diphtheria in my family since, and have used no other remedy but an external application of perk or mustard upon the threat, and this treatment has proved entirely successful in every case where to my knowledge it has been tried. Thousely believe that your 'Canker Remedy' is the best if not the only remedy yet discovered for this dreadful disease, and no family should be without it.

Yours respectfully. Le H. STOVER, Harpswell Center, April 17, 1866.

W. F. PHILLIFPS, wholesale Agent, Portland j. C. K. PAR TRIBGE, Augusta. To Their Old Stand, No. 5 North's Block, Where, on MONDAY, Deb. 24th, they will be prepared to show their customers a fine assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIO DRY GOODS at very low prices.

We shall continue the manufacture of LADIES and MISSES CLOAKS, in the latest edyles and all garments of our manufacture will be warranted to fit. Please call and examine our stock.

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Passage and Freights at Reduced Rates.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

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A Catalogue, with full description of flines and Prices, sent or

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Circulars containing full information will be fewarded on application to the Secretary.

G. F. BRACKETF, M. D., See'y.
Brunswick, Me., Jan. 1, 1867.

CONOMY IS WEALTH." Franklin.—Why will people pay \$50 or \$100 for a Sewing Machine when \$25 will buy a better one for all practical purposes? Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the subscribers bug to inform their numerous fixeds that the "FRANKLIN" and "HEPALLION" MACHINES can be had in any quantity. This Machine is a double thread, constructed upon estirety were principles, and DORS NOT infringe upon any other in the world. It is emphatically the paor man's Sewing Machine, and is warranted to excel all others, so thousands of patross will testify.

17 AGENTS WANTED. Machines sent to Agents on trial, and given every to families who are needy and deserving. Address J. C. OTTIS & OO., Boston, Mass.

Common English, \$3.50; High Raglish, \$4.00; Languages, \$4.50; Music, \$6.00. THE AMERICAN BLASTIC-STYUR SEWING MACHINE, very latest improvement, patented Aug. 1866. Price each, Class I, for Family use, with fixtures, &c., all complete, \$15. Will do fine or coarse etichning on all kinds of materials from Cambut to the Thickness Wistres Overcoar or Latress. Sews rapid, firm, and beautiful; perfectly reliable. Simple in its movements and easy to understand. Is the very best machine for family use. Supples of goods sewed and returned by mall for examination on reroceipt of postage. Machines selected with qure, adjusted for special work, and forwarded securely packed in substantial wooden boxes, per express, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Testimonials from those using them for manufacturing and family use on view at the Salessoom. Experienced Agents wanted. Ad-Board can be obtained in good families from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week. Students desiring Rooms can secure them on reasonable terms. Persons wishing information in relation to the School will please address the Principal. Particular attention will be paid to those preparing to become Teachers. The Trustees having spared no pains to secure an able Corps of Instructors, confidently commend this Institution as eminently worthy the patrucage of the public.

C. T. FOX, Secretary.

Menomouth, Jan. 14, 1867. a secunomais from those using them for manufacturing and family use on view at the Salesroam. Experienced Agents wanted. Address all orders AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 920 Broadway, New York.

On the treatment of CONSUNPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARBAH, and all Diseases of the LUNGS and AIR PAS-FINEST FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES GROWN, MEDICATED INHALATION. greent to all who desire, postage paid, for fifteen cents—not half the cost. Sent free to all my customers of 1866 without haling ordered. Address 417 JAM 83 VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

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FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND STOCK OF WOOLEN GOODS IS LARGE. ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENCY, TRUE & MANLEY, Corner Water Street and Market Square, AUGUSTA, MAINE. is constantly making up, and selling garments at prices that can-not be beaten. Agents wanted in all the towns in the County.

STEPHEN SCAMMAN, Commission Merchant And dealer in COUNTRY PRODUCE, No. D, Union Wharf, Portland, Me. Consignments solicited. Sales and Returns made promptly. Or BEEF, PORK, LAMB, Mutton, Poultry, Tripe, Bausages, Salt Provis-ions, &c., of the Best Quality,

Also, constantly on hand, a variety of Fruit and Vegetables. Cash and highest prices paid for Beef, Round Hog, Poultry, &c. Water St., opposite Post Office, Augusta Me. 1549 Insurance against loss by Fire, Accident, or Death. Policies saued by as trustworthy Companies as there are in the country, and on as reasonable terms as safety will allow.

1867 DAVID CARGILL. OUR COUNTRY SALT PORK BY THE BARREL DROTECTION TO FARMERS. HARTFORD LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, This Company is now prepared to insue Palicies on Live Stock against both DEATH and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium, based on an English experience of over 50 years.

50 TRUE & MANLEY, Agents, Augusts, Me.

Office in the New Granite Block.

South of Market Square, Augusta, Me.

1867. Two Terms of Nineteen Weeks each, Commencing March 4, and Sept. 16, 1867. For Catalogue and Circular address JOEL PARKER, Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 1867. 217 Reyall Profess

AW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE,

50.000 ft. of White dek Lumber. EDMUND HERSEY, Hingham, Mass. HOWE SEWING MACHINES, With the latest improvements FOR MANUFACTURING AND FAMILY SEWING. The most simple, practical, and durable sewing mechine in use. It is perfectly reliable on every variety of fabric. Agents wanted

\$0,000 PEST OF WHITE MAPLE LUMBER :

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PLUMMER & WILDER, 40 Bromfield Street, Boston. . Buccessor to Dr. D. WEITERG. Office and Residence State Street, CORNER OF GREEN. Office Hours from 2 to 3 P. M.

THE LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTY!!! PARLOR FIREWORKS. An Evening Entertainment.

TILL'S REMEDY is to all intents and purposes the BECT MEDICINE OF THE KIND in the market. Found at PARTHIDGE'S, FULLRE'S, and most modicine designs in the State. Rev. T. HLL, Bole proprietor, West Waterville. W. Waterville, Nov. 13, 1865.

NEW BEPAIR SHOP. J. P. D. JONES, MACHINIST, Has taken a Room at JONES' AUCTION ROOM for the repairs of light Mashinery, Locks, Keys, Guns and all kinds of work motals, with dispatch. Call at Jones' Auction Room.

The undersigned is prepared to attend to the regaliting of furoffice in all its varieties, at his old stand, ear, of Winthipp and
Eim streets. Entrance on Ries St.

Jan. 16, 1867.

WATERVILLE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, The Spring Term will begin on MONDAY, Feb. 11th.
Tor particulars apply to the Principal, or sond for the

SCHOOL BOOKS,

The standard of the standard o



MIRACULOUS. The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure ft will do claim for it, that we offer

\$1,000 Reward If the Section Hars Revewer does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER red liself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter It will Restore Gray Hair to its Original Color.
It will Keep the Hair from fulling out. It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair Soft, Lustrous and Silken.

It.is a Splendid Hair Dressing! No person, old or young, should fail to use it. It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Like no clinic vagarable Sicilian Hair Renewer to the public color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has failen off will restore it, unless the person is very aged.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Dr Sold by all Druggists. NASHUA, N. H. HALL'S SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER and all other popular Hair Restorers are sold at Augusta by
OHARLES K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

WILD CHERRY Has been used for nearly
HALF A CENTURY,

with the Most ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURISS
Oughs, Colds. Hoarseness, Bore Throat, Influenzs, Whooping Cough, Orough, Liver
Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty
of Breathing, Asthma,
and every affection of The Throat, Lungs and Chest. CONSUMPTION, which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY! RAPID IN RELIEF, SOOTHING IN EFFECT, SAFE IN ITS IT IS UNSURPASSED!

INCOMPARABLE atitled, merits and receives the general confidence of the

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D., of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:

Wistan's Balsan of Wild Canary gives universal satisfic.

It seems to oure a Cough by loosening and cleanging the lange, and allaying sprinterior.

Attent: J. Burton, Register.

Proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Unsolicited Testimony,

Fairfield, Me., April 28, 1864.

Gentlemen: Seeing pamerous certificates in the Maine Farmers and origing the merits of that great Lung Remedy, WISTAR's pleasure in giving publicity to the great cure it scopplished in soo, Heury A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset, of lungs, and general deblity, so much shot our family physician declared him to have a "SEATE ORDENTION." He was under from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will contend the solicitation of himself and others, I will be contended the solicitation of himself and others, I will be contended the solicitation of himself and others, I will be contended another of the solicitation of himself and others, I will be contended the solicitation of himself and others, I will be solicitated the solicitation of himself and others, I will be solicitated the solicitation of himself and others, I will be solicitated the solicitation of himself and others, I will be solicitated the solicitation of himself and others, I will be solicitated the solicitation of himself and others, I will be solicitated the solicitation of himself and othe

tional Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Baidgeport, Connecticut.

ENNEBEC COUNTY......In Probate Court of Augusta, and Industrator on the Estate of Said deceased for Wasaidborough, in said County, deceased, having present and never, in any instance, has it failed to relieve and cure me. I to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with sad misstry, and toked forward strings, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hourseness has in Loommend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public to which we are peculiarly exposed my hourseness has in any way you choose. Perhaps the Balsam ness, and fits me for the minister's hard working day—the Said.

Very truly years, * FRANCES LOBBELL.

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J. o. JOICE's

Double Action Force Pump, For Weils, Cisterus, Railroad Stations, Factories and Vessels, has no equal for power, case and workmanship and durability, has a powerful air-chamber, will throw water Sixty year, ayran raise into it out of a sixty feet well, and NEVER can freeze. It is the most successful deep well pump on this continent, and the only one that will do what it is advertised to do, and is fast growing into public favor. See well to your interest by investigating the merits of this Pump, or you may have to say, as others have, "Had I known of this Pump before I brought mine, I should certainly have had it." Call and see it, or sand for Gironiar containing all particulars.

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New Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Stor

34 Merchants Row, Boston, M PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

ombining the maximum of efficiency, durability and soone in the minimum of weight and price.

THEY ARE WIDELY AND FAVORABLY KNOWN, More than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive of





Prevents the hair failing off and causes new hair to grow, when lost by disease.

It never fails to restore gray and faded hair to its natural color.

He have fails to restore gray and faded hair to its natural color.

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For testimonials see circulars.

170 Washington St. abston, Wholesale Druggista, greeral agents for the United States. For sale in Augusta, wholesale and retail, by OHAS K. PARTRIDGE, Druggist and Apothecary, sold by druggists generally. SOMETHING NEW.

Patent Tethering Machines,
for hitching animals out to graze
found by the rops, or otherwise injured while tethered. Street onough for any animal; darable—being allof iron; cheap-by all to the animal with the reach of every farmer; perfectly easy and comfect within the reach of every farmer; perfectly easy and comfect within the reach of every farmer; perfectly easy and comfect of the animal while tethered, and antifected scope for graing er more days without removed, and light to move from p to another. This machine is in short universally scinowiedge of ineutemable value, and no farmer, who has once made a continuation of the would content to be without one or more. Farmers, male, are invited to examine for themselves.

The understood having purchased the right of Kennesse yar now prepared to furnish this machine to all who de and will immediately canvass the County for that purpose, that.

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Everyhody's Friend, 28 ots—Book of Wonders, 28 cts—Short Hand wilka) at a Master, 26 ots—Ventriloquism made casy, 15 cts

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FINNEBEC COUNTY ...In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of January, 1867.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and
ty, seconsed, having been presented for probate:

ORDERAD, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively
prior to the second Monday of Fobruary next, in the Maine Farmmay attend at a Court of Probate the second intersect
and should at a Court of Probate the second intersect may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at a court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, proved, approved, approved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

B. R. BAKER, Judge.

ENNEBEC COUNTY seein Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of 'ansary, 1867.

UKLAH A. POLGER, Executor of the last will and testament of John Pinkham, late of Augusta, in said Occurs, deceased, having recented his first account of administration of the Retate of Said deceased for allowance:

Orderson, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Farner, a newspaper printed it adjusts, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

KENNEBEC COUNTY ... In Probate Court, at Au

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been day appointed Administrative on the estate of JOSIAH B. BACK MAN late of Augusta, in the County of Keanchee, deceased, intestate, and has notified that trust by giving bond as the law direct: —All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, as desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said cotate are requested to make immediate payment to Passember 24th, 1366. 7° WILLIAM A. BLACKMAN.

appointed Administrator on the cotate of in the County of Konnebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All person, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for esttlement; and all indebted to said surface are requested to make immediate payment to Becomber 24th, 1364, 7° WILLIAM A. BLACKMAN.

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PARTRIDGE, Augusta

JOHNSON & THOMPSON'S Patent Tethering Machines,

West Waterville, Aug. 27, 1866. GOOD BOOKS.

receipt of price, by 10st ED, 102 Nassau St., New York. Probate Motices.

A Sussia, on the second Monday of January, 1807.

A Sussia, on the second Monday of January, 1807.

ALONZO DAVIS, Administrator on the estate of Elbridge O.

Sawielle, who was Treesee under the last wife and testament of tierge Sanderson, late of Sidney in said Country, deceased, having presented at Trustee's account for allowance:

OZDERIO, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively review to the second Monday of February next, in the Maine Fermura, account of Probase then to be hodden, at Augusta, and altow cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

Attest: J. Dubros, Register.

I CALCE is hereby given, that the subset.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been daily

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\$2.00 per Annum in Advance.

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